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Iraq Accepts Mediation; Gasoline Price Increase? Japan Hits at Four Fronts

The World's Day—May 13, 1941

Diplomatic: Iraq Open to Mediation

Iraq acceptance of a Turkish offer to mediate the conflict with Britain was reported from reliable sources in Cairo.

Hitler-Darlan talk, between the Reichsführer and French Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan was reported to have taken place at some unspecified rendezvous. [Page 2.]

Hitler talks with Joseph Stalin and Benito Mussolini were reported from Vichy to be contemplated.

Admiral Leahy, United States Ambassador to Vichy, was in conference with Marshal Pétain on America's interests in European developments.

Rudolf Hess, Germany's Third-in-Command, was a prisoner of war in Britain following his dramatic voluntary flight from Germany to Scotland. [Pages 1 and 4.]

New England: Massachusetts Gasoline Up

An investigation of the rise in retail gasoline prices in Massachusetts was started by State officials who conferred with oil executives. [Page 11.]

A strike began among some of the 5,600 non-union employees of Colt's Patent Firearms Company at Hartford, Conn. [Page 11.]

Federal, State, and military officials having to do with law enforcement problems arising from the defense emergency conferred at Boston. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Civilians will not be permitted to block American highways when needed by military authorities, the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs was told. [Details and picture: Page 11.]

Harvard University, dedicated two new buildings, Shaler Hall and Fisher Museum, at Harvard Forest, Petersham, Mass. [Page 11.]

Far East: Japanese Offensives Simultaneous

Japanese drive in China, declared by a Reuters message from Chungking to be the greatest since the battle of Hankow in 1938, was reported launched with simultaneous offensives in South Shansi, North Honan, North Hupeh and East Kwangtung.

United States Marines were called in to restore order in a brush in Shanghai between police of the International Settlement and Chinese.

Australia has decided to appoint a Minister to the Chinese Government at Chungking.

Indian laborers on strike 225 miles northwest of Singapore brought a hurry call for a force of Indians to restore order.

National: Fly Refutes 'Threat' to Radio

St. Louis, Mo. (AP)—The Federal Government has no intention of "taking over" the radio industry, declared James Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters here. He said this "threat" was raised by monopolistic elements in the industry to act as a "bogey" to screen their own monopolistic practices. [Page 20.]

Syracuse, N. Y. (AP)—Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant ordered forfeiture of Baron Franz Von Werra's $5,000 bail when the German war flier's counsel failed to produce him in answer to illegal entry charges. The flier, held also under $15,000 bond pending deportation proceedings in New York, has disappeared and is reported to have fled to Peru.

Detroit (AP)—The United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) agreed to postpone strike action against the Hudson Motor Car Company until the company's board of directors had time to consider the union demands. Previously the U. A. W.-C. I. O. had set a strike deadline for 11 a. m. today. [Page 2.]

Air and Sea: Convoy Withstands Nazi Attack

A British convoy protected by three battleships and other naval craft reached Egypt without mishap despite German aerial and torpedo attacks described as the heaviest of the war. [Eye-witness account: Page 2.]

Nationalization of all Britain's fire fighters to cope with German air attacks is embraced in a Government proposal asking Parliament for power to place every fire brigade in the country under control of the Home Secretary.

Italy's powerful battleship, the 35,000-ton Vittorio Veneto, reported damaged in the battle of Matapan March 28, is now believed by British naval sources to have been sunk. Reconnaissance over Italian ports has failed to locate the vessel, and Italian radiocasts have not referred to any return to port after the battle.

Anti-U-Boat warfare by the British was credited by Brassey's Naval Annual—authoritative British publication—with destroying 70 per cent of submarines turned out by Germany in the past 12 months. [Page 5.]

British bombers raided the German industrial center at Mannheim. Berlin admitted that the much-bombed port of Bremen was hit again by the RAF. German raids were light and, according to the British caused little damage.

In Africa: British Closing In on Italians

A British trap to ensnare 38,000 Italian troops at Amba Alaji in Northern Ethiopia was reported from London to be closing in from opposite directions. Italian reports said their troops were still resisting, although under "sharp difficulties."

Washington: British Pilots May Train in U. S.

Plans for Training hundreds of British pilots in the United States were under discussion between the War Department and the British Embassy. If finally approved, it was learned that American planes and pilots will be used to give primary training to possibly 2,000 men in classes to start in midsummer. The student fliers would be civilians, it was said, in compliance with the neutral status of the United States.

Declaring that the Selective Service Headquarters was "not going to cram anything down our throats," Chairman May of the House Military Affairs Committee called for a thorough study of a proposal to defer older registrants from the call to arms. The proposal was made yesterday by the Deputy Draft Director, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. [Page 8.]

The Maritime Commission has called upon intercoastal steamship operators for vessels for the 2,000,000-ton shipping pool recently ordered by President Rooseveit. Intercoastal operators, a Commission spokesman said, were to meet in New York today to discuss what ships they could provide.

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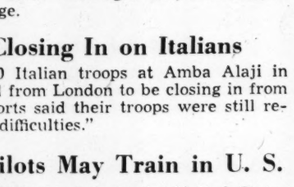


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on
Page 11

6,000 Shoe Workers In Haverhill Raised

Six thousand Haverhill, Mass., shoe workers will receive pay increases ranging up to 20 per cent under a new wage schedule drawn up by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, it was announced today.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board, said the schedule was developed as the result of arbitration agreed to by the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade and the Haverhill Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

For more than two weeks three shoe experts have been working with Fred Knight, veteran industrial relations adjuster of the Board, on the details of the schedule affecting approximately 4,000 rates of pay.

Navy Dry Dock Strike Ended; Pact Awaited

The strike at the Navy dry dock in South Boston, the largest in the country, was settled today in Washington.

Word of the agreement reached here early this afternoon, following a conference between Navy and union officials which began at Washington this morning.

In the usual course of events, the men will go back to work immediately, as soon as they can be notified, it was said among building trades leaders in Boston, without however having learned of details of the settlement.

Parley At Washington

When the conference at Washington was arranged after the start of the strike yesterday morning, Rear Admiral Benjamin Moreell, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, was scheduled to meet the local union men, in company with a representative of the Office of Production Management.

E. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Boston, and Edwin E. Graves, the council's general agent, went to Washington last night to present the case of the 925 strikers at today's conference.

A large number of the striking building trades workers, who belong to the American Federation of Labor, gathered again today outside the drydock at the usual hour of going to wark, and then quickly melted away. A score or so however hung on longer talking over the tie-up.

Union vs. WPA Wage

The major issue thrust up by sidewalk discussion was WPA wages versus union wages, the strike being pulled mainly in protest against WPA labor.

Skilled men are being paid 69 cents an hour by the WPA. Their usual work period of 130 hours a month has been lengthened to 48 hours a week, making an increase of over 50 per cent. The longer work-week applies only to WPA national defense projects. Hence WPA skilled labor on national defense draws $33.12 a week. week.

Union carpenters working at the drydock have been getting $1.44 an hour, with double time for overtime after 40 hours. Saying that there had been a good deal of overtime, one carpenter outside the drydock reported he had had as many as 54 hours a week. Another carpenter said he had put in 11 hours last Sunday. Two shifts have been worked on some of the building.

Size of Strike Obscure

For 48 hours a carpenter receives $80.64. Other building trades rates are higher or lower. A third of the strikers are carpenters, a third laborers, and the balance miscellaneous tradesmen. Union laborers draw 85 cents an hour.

The size of the issue on which the strike was called remained today a puzzle. In walking out, the unions declared they were protesting against the use of WPA labor on new construction. They had no objection, they said, to WPA work on maintenance and repairs.

How much new construction has been done at the dry dock by the WPA was disputed. A considerable amount, it was claimed on one side, not much on the other. No dividing line between new and old work appeared to have been fixed.

This was the first strike in New England over a WPA defense project, it is said.

Introducing—

A. Linde Fowler, golf writer extraordinary and dean of American sports writers in this field, begins thrice weekly contributions to The Christian Science Monitor today. His first article—Fowler on the "Big Eight" golfers and their benefit match for British war relief—will be found in the Monitor's Sports Pages today.

'Inside the War'
Darkness of "New Order" seen in Holland.
Page 2

Fireside Chat Expected to Set Policy in War

President is seen ready to go beyond convoys but not to extent of war declaration.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The capital today attached added significance to the suddenly postponed address which President Roosevelt will now deliver in the form of a fireside chat on the evening of May 27.

Every evidence points to the fact that the President is now fully prepared to make a definitive pronouncement of war policy and that he is choosing what in his judgment is a better time and more suitable occasion on which to deliver it.

The most responsible information is that Mr. Roosevelt, now clearly decided on the most forthright measures, will go well beyond the single and narrow issue of convoys and prepare the Nation for the fullest possible effort to end the Nazi menace.

"Short of War"

The prospect is that the President will go ahead of convoys, leaving that controversy behind him but will stop short of a recommendation of a declaration of war.

This suggests that two decisions have been reached by the White House and that one or both will be announced two weeks from tonight. They are:

1. Open and large-scale use of the United States Navy to guarantee the freedom of the Atlantic as vital to the protection of the western hemisphere and necessary to the delivery of American arms to the battle-front.

2. An early declaration of "total national emergency" supplanting the state of limited national emergency proclaimed by Mr. Roosevelt on Sept. 8, 1939.

Gravity of Situation

The purposes of such a declaration would be to bring home the full gravity of the peril which today confronts the United States, to place defense production on the equivalent of a wartime basis, and to enlarge the powers available to the President in coping with the fast-shifting circumstances of the war itself.

Such a declaration would be short of war but internally would be nearly tantamount to war.

Both the deferment and the change of scene of the President's long-awaited address serve to heighten its importance. He anticipates that events in the com-

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Mystery of Hess Surrender Baffles British Statesmen; Nazi 'Trojan Horse' to Woo U.S.

New peace offensive by Hitler seeks to sever American ties with Great Britain.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The best informed diplomatic sources in Washington are today convinced that Adolf Hitler is readying a new "Trojan Horse" with which to undermine British and American resistance to Nazi ambitions.

This deception in sheep's clothing, as now foreseen as already in the making, is a new "peace" offensive aimed primarily at appeasers in the United States and the British Isles.

Such an offensive, for which the Nazi propaganda machine and its agents and helpers in all the democratic countries are now declared to be preparing the way, would be launched as an immediate countermove the moment Herr Hitler finds that physical invasion of Britain is too risky to undertake or, being undertaken, is unsuccessful.

The prospect of a new invitation to appeasement has been appraised by Government officials for several weeks, but the most effective diagnosis of it comes today from Livingston Hartley, the author who in his book "Our Maginot Line" published six months before the outbreak of the war, foretold the rapprochement between Berlin and Moscow, and the general lines of the war including the collapse of France.

Appeasement Consequences

"When Hitler finds that he cannot conquer Britain, he will try to convince us that we cannot conquer him," Mr. Hartley declares in a study of "the Consequences of an Appeasement Peace" prepared for the American Council on Public Affairs.

"He will offer a stalemate settlement, while his 'fifth column' here and throughout the world will shout that the Allies will never be able to invade Germany and therefore cannot hope to win. They will try to drown out the voices of those who know that the day which sees Hitler halted sees the beginning of his collapse."

Such a peace, most Government officials agree, would not be a peace but a truce enabling Herr Hitler to mobilize his economic and political resources in order further to weaken the position of both the

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Solid line shows direct line of Hess flight, and dotted line alternate route to Ireland which some believe was his goal.

Why?

The most improbable mystery story of the war is today an established fact. But the parachute landing in Scotland of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's personal deputy, leaves a train of poignantly unanswered questions:

Was it a flight to escape "liquidation" by the Nazis?
Was Hess honestly disgusted with Nazi treachery?
Was he really bound for neutral Ireland?
Was he, as the Germans suggest, a victim of hallucinations?
Was he on a Nazi-inspired peace mission?
Was he en route to secret negotiations with British personages and forced to "bail out" by plane trouble?
Why were bullet holes as Britain reports, found in the tail of Hess' Messerschmitt plane? Why were its guns not loaded?
Does his departure mean serious rift in the Nazi party?
Was he seeking to escape a Göring-Army overthrow of the Nazis in which he, himself, would have been a victim?
Is he planning to give his "inside knowledge" to Britain?
Did his opposition to Communism lead him to fear the consequences of further German co-operation with the Soviets?
Or was he just another of those "German tourists"?

Nazis 'Explain' Hess Case

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—Rudolf Hess "appears to have lived under the hallucination that he was still able to bring about an understanding between Germany and England through personal action with old English acquaintances," a Nazi Party communiqué said today.

"In fact, as already confirmed through a report from London," the communiqué said, "he bailed out of a plane in Scotland near a place which he wanted to visit and apparently was found there injured.

"Rudolf Hess, as was well known within the party, suffered seriously physically and recently resorted increasingly to various aids, mesmerizers, astrologers and so forth.

Scope of Investigation

"How far these persons were to blame for the mental derangement which induced him to take this step is also a point of investigation.

"However, it also is imaginable that in the last analysis Hess intentionally was lured into a trap by the British.

"The entire manner of his procedure confirms in any case the previously stated fact that he suffered from hallucinations. He knew of numerous 'peace proposals of the Führer which came from deep in his heart' better than anyone else.

"Apparently he held the idea that he could forestall through personal sacrifice a development which, to his mind, would end only with complete destruction of the British Empire.

His Work for Party

"Hess, whose field of duty lay exclusively within the party, has not had any clear conception about the execution or even about the consequences of his action as far as is discernible from his notes.

"The National Socialist Party regrets that his idealism fell victim to such fateful delusion. This will not interfere with the continuation of the war against England forced upon the German people.

"It will be carried on until—as the Führer declared in his last speech—the British rulers are overthrown or ready for peace."

A letter which a party statement said was left by Hess was not published immediately, nor was it disclosed to whom it was addressed.

It was emphasized that Herr Hess' wife, his son, and other relatives were free and not involved in his action. However, six adjutants supposed to have had knowledge that Herr Hess had taken up flying contrary to instructions from Herr Hitler, were held.

Nation seeking motive which may lie behind flight of top-ranking Nazi official.

By the Associated Press

Reichsführer Hitler called Nazi Party leaders and district leaders into conference today as the British declared a rift in the Nazi Party was evidenced by the escape flight of Rudolf Hess from Germany to Scotland, where he surrendered as a prisoner of war.

In Glasgow, Herr Hess was reported to have said on landing, "I have no bombs in my plane, so you needn't worry."

Herr Hess was pronounced sane by British physicians. German reports had held him the victim of "hallucinations."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that a further statement on the Hess flight would be made shortly.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13 — Britain, after recovering today from the "fantastically-improbable-but-it-has-happened" story of the capture of Rudolf Hess, is attempting to solve the why and wherefore of the Nazi leader's action and its possible consequences within Germany.

The identity of the captive has been established beyond doubt through official investigation and what might be termed circumstantial evidence forthcoming in a German communiqué shortly before his capture.

One of the first questions is where the Messerschmitt 110, with its strange passenger, was heading.

Was it heading for Eire which would have given him safe sanctuary? For in Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, or any other neutral country on the European mainland he could have been recaptured easily.

Traveling via Scotland was the only safe way from probable German capture. Even the alternative of flight to North Africa ran the danger of his ultimately falling into German hands.

German official explanations of the Hess action stand self-condemned. To attribute it to "illness of some years' standing" and maintain that there was a ban on his flying will carry little weight even in Germany. For authentic reports recently declared that Herr Hess only recently had flown to Spain carrying Herr Hitler's demands to Gen. Francisco Franco and a short while earlier had flown to Italy.

Flying Ban Lifted

Regarding the ban on Herr Hess' flying, it is noteworthy that this was introduced in the first year of Nazi rule not for health reasons but "because his life is so valuable to the Party" and the ban had not been allowed to prevent his flying on many special missions for Herr Hitler both within and outside of Germany during the past few years.

Assuming that Herr Hess had arrived in Britain against Herr Hitler's desires, then such an act carries far-reaching consequences in so far as Germany and the Nazi Party are concerned. His arrival reads like an episode from the "Arabian Nights," but it is denied that Herr Hess carried any peace proposals and it seems almost incredible that Herr Hitler should risk so important a hostage.

It is not impossible to believe that Herr Hess fled from Germany either because of his disagreement with present Nazi policy or—what might well be the consequence of such a disagreement—from fear for his personal safety.

But just as it is impossible to accept the official Nazi statement of Herr Hess' "hallucinations" as an excuse, it is difficult for any rational individual momentarily to appraise the situation on the basis of Herr Hess' disgust with Herr Hitler's policy, especially as it is less than a month since Herr Hess was one of the outstanding persons congratulating Herr Hitler on his fifty-second birthday.

Soviet Link Cited

The latter explanation is possible only if we accept the report that Herr Hess probably had been discontented for a long time with certain trends of Herr Hitler's policy and some recent development has furnished the last straw.

The German-Soviet rapprochement is considered in some quarters here as the explanation. This rapprochement has been deemed as entering a more intimate phase with the taking over of Russia's

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Hess, Nazi idealist, decried imperialism: Page 4.
Plane of same type used by Hess yields secrets: Page 8.
Plowboy finds Hess "willing captive:" Page 4.

Intimate Message from Washington

It's Just an Obscure, Prosaic Ferryboat But It May Have Done as Much to Save Democracy as Mighty Vessels of Royal Navy

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Defense officials are hanging over the statistical record of iron ore output day by day with agonizing intensity. Their joy as they see the figures smashing records of other years approaches the lyrical. And in this encouraging advance there is a story about an obscure ferryboat which deserves to be set down, a ferryboat which, with the aid of a balmy wind and an early spring, may have done as much toward achieving the defeat of Adolf Hitler in America's 1941 defense effort as many a more spectacular development.

The ferryboat didn't wear armor plate. The ferryboat didn't carry guns. In a way the ferryboat was just as much of a civilian as the ordinary man-in-the-street; the man-in-the-street who wonders what he can do about it all and wishes perhaps that he were a soldier and giving some better account of himself in behalf of Democracy. From his point of view perhaps this ferryboat is symbolic. You can judge the matter for yourself.

The story has been pieced together by Leon Henderson, Price Administrator in the defense program, and filled in here and there statistically by telephone calls to other officials who, like him, are breathlessly watching the cumulative results of good fortune and foresight. The combination sometimes is irresistible. The combination in the spring of 1941 opened up the northern Great Lakes to navigation a couple of weeks earlier than last year. And if you don't know what that means, the figures will show you in a minute.

Iron Ore Basic Defense Need

Iron ore comes down from the northern ports of the Great Lakes, iron ore that is bitten out and scooped up from mountains of iron ore, sometimes by steamshovels, as they excavate building foundations in city backyards. The Mesabi Range is one great pile of rust-red iron ore. And it is brought down by big-bellied Lake steamers to the smelters and blast furnaces of the South that chew it up and spit it out to be turned into guns and armor plate and tank treads and machine tools and structural steel, and precision instruments and gauges and files and claw hammers and all the other things that modern mechanized warfare needs. Iron ore is the basic need in practically all the biggest defense industries.

In the winter before last the Upper Great Lakes were opened to navigation in the week between April 19 and 26. It was a cold, harsh winter and the accumulated snow and ice stayed late, and besides, the demand for ore wasn't what it is today. Long before last winter was over defense officials determined to make a supreme effort to open up this cheapest and best channel for iron ore supplies early. They took all the steps they could think of and then sat back and prayed for an early spring.

What they had done was to arrange for additional facilities to be ready the minute a channel opened. The decks of the ore boats were cleared. The captains and crews were ready. It only remained to get a channel. To expedite this process defense officials had arranged for additional facilities to break the lake ice. Early negotiations ran into difficulties until William S. Knudsen personally intervened. He cut through red tape. He got permission from the Michigan State Highway Service to use a ferryboat owned by a railroad to serve as supplementary ice-breaker and at the first thaw it went to work.

The ferryboat probably didn't know, as it pushed its steel prow against the piled up ice and snow, that it was helping to beat Herr Hitler. But as it butted and battered and bashed its way through ice floes and sea-green cakes it was doing a job as important as that of a mighty battleship on the high seas. It was just a humble, prosaic, plebeian ferryboat, and it was not clothed in battleship gray, and no bands played martial music as it crunched its way along, but for all that it was making a pathway for democracy and dozens of other tough little ships followed the route it opened. The record speaks for itself. Navigation officially opened April 5—on the heels of an unexpected warm spell that had no business to be there and was a meteorological monstrosity—a full fortnight ahead of 1940.

The Statistics Begin to Speak

And here the statistics begin to speak. Down to May 3, 1940, only 1,151,476 gross tons of iron ore had come down from the Mesabi and Northern Ranges. Down to May 3, this year, the total was 7,819,781. A gain of 6,668,305 tons!

Mr. Henderson told the prosy House Tax Committee what that gain meant last week, in a sentence like a breeze off the Great Lakes:

"If we find 10,000,000 more tons of scrap; if we build 10,000,000 more tons of pig iron capacity, if we bring down 10,000,000 more tons of ore from Mesabi—and I am supremely confident these are possible—we can gain $4,000,000,000 in national income, eight points in the index of production, and either put a million more people to work, or keep the same number from being thrown out of work by a shortage of steel."

That goal is now well in sight. And somewhere on the Great Lakes a prosaic ferryboat, which once enlisted in the service of democracy as truly as the ships of Drake and Nelson and Farragut and the little yawls and fishing smacks that brought off Gort's army at Dunkirk, is back again at its humdrum task of hauling freight and shuttling passengers. But to the imaginative an invisible pennant floats from its masthead.

Richard L. Strout

Hitler Confers With Darlan; Stalin and Mussolini Next?

By the Associated Press

News given out from Berlin and Vichy is apparently designed to give the impression of big events impending.

Firstly, Berlin announced officially that a conference had been held between Herr Hitler and French Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan—no hint being given as to where the meeting was held, or what was discussed.

Secondly, Vichy was full of reports that separate meetings between Herr Hitler and Joseph Stalin, and also between the Reichsführer and Signor Mussolini were likely to result from the current political moves over Europe.

Thirdly, Istanbul reports that German Ambassador Franz von Papen, who is expected to be carrying with him Berlin proposals for German - Turkish collaboration, landed there by plane and took off immediately for Ankara.

Fourthly, United States Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy, conferred today with Marshal Pétain on the international implications of Admiral Darlan's conference with Herr Hitler—a conference that has aroused remarkable interest throughout France.

Fifthly, French Air Secretary Jean Marie Bergeret has gone to Dakar to "strengthen air defenses and seek closer aerial ties between French West Africa and the mother country.

Pétain Awaits Report

The meeting, between Herr Hitler and Admiral Darlan, the Berlin announcement said, was in the presence of German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Admiral Darlan was reported from Vichy to have gone to Paris May 10. His superior, Chief of State Marshal Philippe Pétain, has returned to Vichy from the Riviera and is awaiting Admiral Darlan's report on recent talks with German leaders.

Some Vichy observers regarded the meeting as the forerunner of French concessions to the Nazis.

Last week, after an earlier Paris meeting of Admiral Darlan and Otto Abetz, Herr Hitler's representative in the former French capital, it was announced in Vichy that France arranged tentatively to reduce by one-fourth the fee she is required to pay for maintenance of German troops in Occupied France. Also the Germans agreed to relax regulations limiting freight and passenger transportation and correspondence across the line between Occupied and Unoccupied France.

What favors these concessions won for Germany were not indicated.

It has been reported frequently, however, that the Germans wanted permission for the passage of troops across Southern France, use of French naval bases on the Mediterranean and concessions giving the Axis greater leeway for moves in North Africa, possibly involving French territory or bases there.

The rumors of coming meetings among Adolf Hitler, Premier Mussolini and Joseph Stalin according to Vichy informants, indicated the meetings would be in connection with possible reorganization of European economics if not the European military bloc.

Diplomats believed the meetings, if they actually take place, will be part of far-reaching moves all over Europe—including a shakeup of the Spanish civil and military organization and Vice-Premier Darlan's negotiations with the Germans.

In addition, they noted the trip of French Air Secretary Jean-Marie Bergeret to Dakar. Although M. Bergeret arrived in Dakar yesterday, today's official announcement was the first disclosure that such a journey has been contemplated, much less made.

Meanwhile, Chief of State Philippe Pétain returned from his Riviera vacation to await the arrival of Admiral Darlan today from collaboration conferences with German leaders.

Paris Press Warns U. S.

The meeting between Admiral Leahy and Marshal Pétain commanded extraordinary interest in diplomatic circles in view of recent attacks on Admiral Leahy personally, and the United States, in the German-controlled Paris press.

In these attacks, Admiral Leahy has been termed a "blackmailer" who is attempting to use the critical food situation as a means of preventing German-French collaboration.

An echo of the warning from Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to Paris, that France would defend Dakar should the United States attempt to seize it has appeared in the Paris Matin.

Over a picture of the West African port, this defiant caption appeared: "Come and Take It!"

M. De Brinon's statement that if the United States entered the war, the common task of Europe would be to organize a Continental defense against America and Britain, led to speculation that such a defense organization was the subject of the negotiations between Admiral Darlan and German officials.

The Turkish press, meanwhile, forecast closer relations between Russia and Germany, with sharp repercussions in the Far East.

'Division of Spoils'

The newspaper Yeni Sabah, commenting on Russia's recent withdrawal of her recognition of Yugoslavia, observed:

"This is taken as a sign of closer relations between Russia and Germany. It even is said this means a division of spoils between Russia and Germany with Iran and India falling to Russia and with Germany being guaranteed full use of the oil in the Near East.

"When the Tripartite Pact was formed, Iran and India were not mentioned, later we heard that a four-power pact was being considered which means Iran and India were consigned to Russia."

Discussing the possibility of United States entrance into the European war, Vatan said:

"We must not be impatient. The situation in America is developing rapidly and will soon become an unprecedented, effective force."

Declaring that the British could have stopped German infiltration into the Near East, Vatan continued:

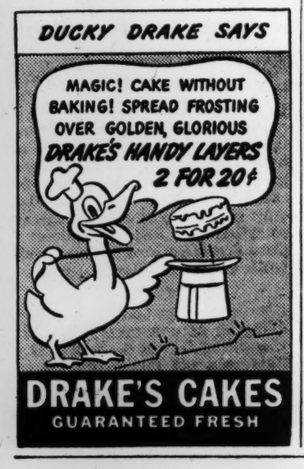
"The quiet in the Balkans and Berlin has a significant meaning. A great storm is gathering."

Stanford Names Street For Negro Employee

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Sam McDonald, a Negro, got a job with Stanford University in 1903 as a teamster.

Today a street on the campus was named for him.

Mr. McDonald, now Superintendent of Athletic Buildings and Grounds, was the first person so honored among the 50,000 former students, faculty members, trustees and employees connected with the school in a half century.



Santa Fe
On your trip to or from California via Santa Fe
Explore
Indian-detours
Roundabout Old Santa Fé, N. M.
● Indian-detours start and end at Lamy, New Mexico, on the main line of the Santa Fe.
These 1 to 3-day intimate motor cruises, in charge of cultured young women couriers, explore Indian pueblos, centuries-old missions, and prehistoric cliff dwellings in the Sangre de Cristo mountains. Your headquarters will be Fred Harvey's charming La Fonda in Old Santa Fé itself.
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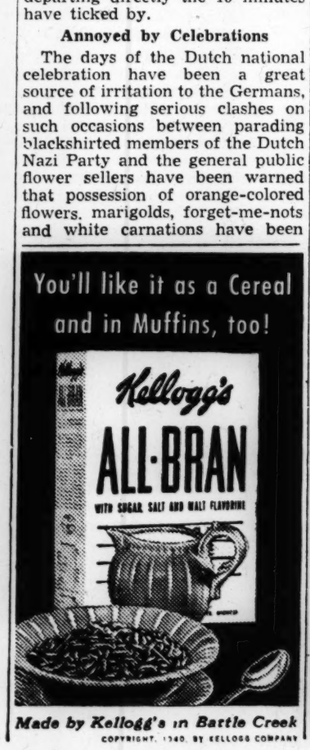
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Darkness of 'New Order' Seen in Holland

'Inside the War'

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—Hitherto unpublished reports collected officially for the information of Netherlands diplomats abroad throw light on the "New Order," which Adolf Hitler instituted in Europe in the early hours of May 10, 1940, with the invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Since then the Axis has forced into subjection by conquest also France, Norway, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Albania and pressed into service Bulgaria, Rumania, Denmark, and Hungary, so that following the annexation of Austria and dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and the defeat of Poland the Swastika flies victoriously all the way from the Arctic Circle down to the Aegean seaboard, from the Pyrenees across Europe to the borders of Russia.

Very little reliable news comes out as to what living is like in those unfortunate countries now under the German heel, but if the experiences of the Dutch are typical, the Nazis are laying up a store of intensifying dislike that more than offsets any progress they have made toward persuading the inhabitants of the occupied lands to accept the overlordship of Germany as a desirable development.

What Nazi Control Means

This is hardly surprising since—to cite the case of Holland—they have closed Parliament, done away with all existing national systems of administration, purged libraries and book shops of literature inconsistent with their political philosophy, suppressed or controlled newspapers, reduced traffic to a minimum to conserve fuel, commandeered large stores of foodstuffs, seized all private-owned gold, imposed a curfew between 10 p. m. to 4 a. m., compelled all restaurants to close before 10 p. m., forbidden dancing throughout the whole country, suspended the service of public vehicles from 9 p. m., forced every Dutch citizen over 15 to carry a German-issued identity card bearing the holder's photograph, address, signature, and fingerprints. Failure to be in possession of such certificate entails on discovery imprisonment, pending identification.

Dutch Ignore Germans

At the same time the Germans have sought to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the Dutch by punctilious politeness, especially to women, by saluting Dutch officers with every manifestation of respect, and by seeking to mingle amicably with the Dutch people.

All this, however, is seen to have got them nowhere, for the Netherlanders as a whole do their best to behave as if the Germans were not there at all.

If the Nazis offer seats to women in crowded vehicles women refuse to accept them; the Dutch affect not to understand German when spoken to in that language; German officials and military officers are ignored as far as possible.

The Dutch show no reciprocal considerateness, however superficial, and when forced into contact with their conquerors they do only what they are compelled to do.

General Rule of Behavior

Doubtless there are some exceptions, but this is the general rule of behavior outside the Dutch Nazi Party. To cite from a story written by a German newspaperman, Dr. Karl Scharping, after he had visited Holland, the Dutch as a whole "reject everything German unless they are able to make money out of it. . . . The same rejection is to be found equally in all circles, of merchants, the church, and the nobility. . . ."

Constant cold-shouldering of this kind has provoked the Nazis to many reprisals, ranging from severe terms of imprisonment such as a sentence of three years upon the manager of the Dordrecht branch of a famous Dutch chain store for warning salesgirls not to fraternize with German soldiers, to prohibiting restaurant patrons to leave their tables within a quarter hour of the arrival of a German soldier in the room.

The latter fiat is often answered by all the customers in the place ostentatiously taking out their watches, placing them on the table, rising from their seats and departing directly the 15 minutes have ticked by.

Annoyed by Celebrations

The days of the Dutch national celebration have been a great source of irritation to the Germans, and following serious clashes on such occasions between parading blackshirted members of the Dutch Nazi Party and the general public flower sellers have been warned that possession of orange-colored flowers, marigolds, forget-me-nots and white carnations have been considered as a provocative demonstration against the "New Order" and punished according to the German criminal law.

Listening in on the radio to the Orange program from London is also accounted a felony. Following Princess Juliana's broadcast from Ottawa a few days after Queen Wilhelmina's birthday a teacher in one school asked the pupils who among them had heard the Princess' voice. Nearly all said that they had, and the next day radio sets were removed from their parents' homes and the parents heavily fined.

These are only the pin-pricking aspects of the German regime. There also have been serious riots, strikes, and street fighting in various places, notably Utrecht and Zaandam, towns with big munitions factories and arsenals, and the extent of disturbances in the latter part of February carried the conviction that they are far more than isolated incidents.

Martial Law Set Up

Martial law was proclaimed over the whole of the provinces in North Holland, and Amsterdam and Hilversum were sentenced to pay a fine the equivalent of 15,000,000 Dutch florins.

Secret organizations, a whispering campaign, subtle sabotage, and organized slogan writing have been harder for the Nazis to deal with, and they took the opportunity to make an example by condemning 18 men to execution at a trial of 43 members of the Nation-wide "Colonel Verdun organization."

The evidence brought forward included alleged collection of information to aid British attacks, and dedication of a walking club at Vlaardingen to the task of training itself for effective co-operation with invading forces if Britain should launch an offensive on the Continent in this region.

Food Rations Reduced

From reports shown me it appears that the food situation has been steadily deteriorating ever since the German occupation. After a year of German administration the Dutch were deprived of products of their own fertile land. For instances, the annual production of cheese is normally 124,000 tons, of which 58,000 has been exported, but today Netherlanders can buy hardly any for their own consumption. The meat ration has been cut from 17 ounces every 10 days to 17 ounces every 16 days.

To compensate for the shortage of albumen more peas and beans are to be distributed. Despite the elaborate rationing scheme Dutch housewives often have to go without and sometimes the weekly coupon has to suffice for a fortnight or more.

Cream Sent to Germany

The bread ration is 2,500 grams a person each week, while bread and flour coupons combined make the nation about equivalent to that in Germany.

The sale of full-cream milk is prohibited, the cream being skimmed off and sent to Germany, and since the complete absence of imported fodder has led to a considerable reduction in cattle stocks the annual milk yield has dropped by a milliard liters.

Milk has just been rationed 8.8 ounces for adults, and more for children, and, according to the age ration of all fats Holland has now 250 grams a week which is 20 grams less than the Germans receive.

Shortage of butter has led to the production of a substitute known as "boter bindmiddle," consisting mainly of getaine starch, while ersatz tea and coffee are used to supplement the allowance of two ounces of tea or 10 ounces of coffee a month.

Soap Closely Limited

Soap is severely limited and housewives are permitted to send only 16-pounds weight of soiled linen to the laundry each week, laundry service involving surrender of personal soap coupons.

The egg allowance is one a week.

Rationing of clothes has responded to the advantage of pawnbrokers, and one instance is cited of a coat pledged a year ago for five guilders fetching 25 in a crowded salesroom.

Coal is rationed to one fifth of the normal supply—three-fourths of the Dutch railway trucks used to transport it have been removed—and the shortage of petrol has occasioned the reintroduction of horse omnibuses.

Cycle Tires Taken

A decree was published compelling the Dutch to surrender all cycle tires to German authorities, and now in this Nation of cyclists they can acquire new tires only if they can prove the old ones outworn. If the distance between home and factory is more than three miles cycling is not permitted.

Special inspectors have been appointed to insure that cyclists travel to work and back only by the shortest route.

Though vegetable crops have been very good the Dutch have great difficulty in obtaining any for themselves, but they are relatively well off in regard to fish, which is imported overland from Scandinavia.

Such is the composite picture vouchsafed of the Netherlands under the Nazi regime at the present time. Fragmentary evidence from other occupied countries all tends to indicate conditions at least as disagreeable in some places and far worse in some others as Herr Hitler unfolds "New Order" he is endeavoring to establish, while smashed-up cities like Rotterdam are a constant reminder of Nazi methods of the acquisition of territory.

Wide World

German Soldiers in Amsterdam Inspect Holland Cheeses

Supplies from the Netherlands are sent to Germany to relieve the food situation there. The test will come when the invaded and "protected" countries fall behind in their production of food under forced labor. Signs of discontent are appearing in a number of nations, and the Dutch find many ways of annoying the Germans without transgressing any law.

British Mediterranean Fleet Beats Off Fierce Air Attack

ABOARD FLAGSHIP WARSPITE with British Mediterranean Fleet, May 13 (AP)—Britain's Mediterranean battle fleet, escorting a large war convoy, arrived back at its Egyptian base today after having repelled one of the most determined Nazi night torpedo bombing attacks of the war.

The entire fleet, undamaged despite Italian radio claims to the contrary, splashed leisurely to anchorage with its personnel satisfied that some of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's German aces had had seen more fire than ever before.

[Italy's version of the battle stated that torpedo and bomb hits were scored on two battleships, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, a destroyer and three merchant ships. They also claimed destruction of 16 British aircraft.]

Six times on the night of May 10 Nazi planes tried to penetrate one of the heaviest anti-aircraft barrages ever fired from ships. Each time they were turned back by the bursts of flame and metal.

Score after score of shells from 6-inch, 4.5 and 4-inch guns and pompom batteries whizzed over the water, aimed at the low-flying targets that were maneuvering desperately to get close enough to shove torpedoes into the battleships, cruisers and destroyers escorting the convoy. Finally the Luatwaffe squadron was forced to speed to its Sicilian or Libyan bases, dropping torpedoes and bombs harmlessly into the sea.

Scout planes began shadowing the fleet as it moved between the Island of Crete and the Libyan Coast near dusk on the evening of May 10. Suddenly there appeared a formation of 12 aircraft, clinging to the clouds and awaiting an opportune moment to pounce.

Swiftly, as darkness settled and the moon silhouetted the ships of the convoy, the Nazis dropped out of the skies and skimmed over the sea, heading for the first ships in the line.

Instantaneously, six-inch and four-inch shells from cruisers and destroyers on the starboard side of the flagship split the night with a wall of fire that forced the Nazis to climb swiftly from range and withhold their torpedoes.

Changing their tactics, the Germans flew head-on into the line of battleships, again swooping low. This flagship opened fire with all her six-inch guns and smaller armament.

This thunderous barrage caused the Nazis to shift their attentions to the battleships Barham and Valiant. Fire then gushed from their guns as thousands of shells peppered the raiders, bursting above like Roman candles. The Warspite's guns continued to roar.

Finally giving up their hope of getting within torpedo range, the fliers dropped their torpedoes and bombs in the vicinity of a group of destroyers and turned for home to reload and refuel.

After midnight they came back, hopping over the battle fleet this time in an effort to get at the convoyed ships. But they met another terrific barrage and fled again without inflicting any damage.

This was but one operation during a week in which the fleet steadily escorted convoys eastward through the Mediterranean. In that period fighters of the Fleet Air Arm shot down a half-dozen Axis planes, including both German and Italian. Several others were damaged as they sought to approach convoys.

The fleet's destroyers dropped several depth charges on submarines operating near convoys, but results were not known.

Mayor of Detroit Backs Tax on British

DETROIT, May 13 (AP)—Mayor Edward J. Jeffries defended a city assessment of $5,522,540 against British war materials being manufactured here, declaring that "King George is no different from anybody else as far as paying personal property taxes in Detroit."

The Mayor's statement followed a request from Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner that the Detroit Board of Assessors exempt the British Purchasing Commission from taxation on its machinery, equipment, and buildings at the Packard Motor Car Company and in General Motors Corporation plants.

British war orders placed with General Motors call primarily for airplane engines and trucks. Packard is working on an order for 6,000 Rolls-Royce airplane motors.

At the 1941-42 tax rate of $27.61 for each $1,000 of assessed valuation, the tax on the British equipment would amount to about $152,462.

Groceries Cum Laude

LOUISIANA, Mo. (AP)—Charles Clarkson has successfully reversed the customary trail of getting educated and then going to work.

He quit school 15 years ago to clerk in a grocery store and later became owner. Then he returned to school. On May 16 Mr. Clarkson will be awarded his high school diploma.

Hudson Strike Postponed; Shipyard Tie-Up Continues

By the Associated Press

The United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations agreed to postpone a walkout today at the Hudson Motor Company in Detroit, pending negotiations, while shipyard strikes tied up more than $500,000,000 worth of naval construction at San Francisco and Boston. Pending negotiations, a General Motors walkout is set for Thursday.

In both the Hudson and General Motors disputes, the United Automobile Workers seek increased wages. At Hudson, the Union asked an increase of 15 cents an hour; at General Motors, 10 cents. General Motors officials said the wage scale in their plants averaged slightly more than $1 an hour. The current rate at Hudson was not made public.

Two hundred employees of the Smoot Sand & Gravel Corporation at Washington walked out demanding a 5 per cent increase over their undisclosed wage scale. The strike threatened to delay important defense construction in the capital.

Although enginemen and train and yard service employees of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad voted to strike for higher wages, no date was set for the walkout. Engineers now get $5.37 to $6.69 a day and ask $7.09 to $8.64; firemen, $3.54 to $4.43 and ask $5.51 to $6.72; hostlers, $3.12 to $4.36 and ask $5.51 to $6.80.

While disputes arose at some of its big automobile plants, Detroit experienced violence as a result of a building trades teamsters strike. A truck driver was injured fatally, police said, in a fight between nonunion drivers and lumber workers, and 16 other persons were hurt. The strikers seek union recognition and an increase in wages over a scale which was not made public.

New York—A collective bargaining agreement providing wage increases of approximately $6,000,000 annually for 50,000 clothing workers in the greater New York area was signed yesterday by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America of the C. I. O. and the New York clothing manufacturers.

Louis Hollander, General Manager of the Clothing Workers' Joint Board, said employees earning from $18 to $30 a week would receive increases of about 13 per cent and those earning from $30 to $55 a week would get increases of about 10 per cent.

The two-year agreement covers men's and boys' clothing workers in the New York City area, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Similar agreements to be signed this week in many cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and Rochester, N. Y., will give annual wage increases of about $18,000,000 to 135,000 workers, Mr. Hollander said.

Rome, N. Y.—A six cents per hour wage increase affecting hourly and piece rate workers of the Rome Division of Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., retroactive to May 11, was announced yesterday following negotiations between company and union officials.

Members of the Interstate Copper and Brass Workers of America, Local 1, unaffiliated, will meet May 18 to act on ratification of the agreement. Approximately 2,800 employees are affected.

Present hourly and piece rate wages vary.

Chicago—A strike of some 2,300 molders and other foundry workers affected more than 20 iron and brass foundries in this area. The American Federation of Labor molders' union has asked an increase in wages, from $1.05 to $1.17½ an hour.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, declared yesterday that effect of strikes on national defense has been "infinitely small" and that American labor "will fight to protect and preserve" democracy.

Help of Netherlands Indies to Britain Told to Commonwealth Club by Envoy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The Netherlands Indies are in the war to defeat Nazi Germany. Far from being static, these islands containing 65,000,000 citizens of the Dutch Empire are giving raw materials to Great Britain without stint. They are training men to fight under conscription. They are building an air corps.

Insisting that the Netherlands was not a "conquered nation," Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, declared here that each Hollander had pledged himself to undermine Nazis and the Nazi machine by any means possible, by undercover opposition, sabotage, espionage, ridicule, and by economic warfare.

Demonstrating the unity of the Netherlands Empire, Dr. Loudon told the Commonwealth Club that the Netherlands Indies had imprisoned every German and every Nazi sympathizer in the islands, including the Hitler-appointed "governor-general" of the islands, whose new uniform was hanging in a tailor shop in Batavia when the Nazis invaded the Motherland last May.

Native men are being taught to fly, Dr. Loudon said, and he added that they were proving as efficient and as capable as Netherlands-born pilots. New officer training schools have been opened in the islands; flying schools are operating full time. The Coast Guard and the Home Guard are being enlarged, and all services are wide open to native men, the Minister declared. Never could there be any doubt about the loyalty of the native population, Dr. Loudon exclaimed, in stating that the East Indians would fight to protect their homeland from being invaded by any power.

Recently residents of the islands contributed $2,750,000 out of their own pockets, Dr. Loudon said, to provide 100 warplanes for Great Britain.

The Netherlands Minister implied more than once that the Nazi regime felt uneasy in the countries it had occupied. Although the "friendly" Nazis invaded the Netherlands to "protect" it, he said, they apparently are finding it necessary to take the strictest precautions to protect themselves.

Formation of a Netherlands legion in England and participation of Netherlands pilots and planes in Royal Air Force bombing attacks over enemy territory were also referred to by Dr. Loudon as evidence that the Netherlands Government was far from passive in the strife.

U. S. Should Help Bomb Nazi Cities, O'Ryan Urges in Appraising Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 13—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, State Director of Civilian Defense Activities, today urged immediate American participation in bombing German cities. Here to confer with Acting Governor Charles Poletti on his new task, the former commander of the 27th Division in the World War, told reporters that "we are going into the war whether we like it or not, for Hitler will see to that."

"We ought to be at England's side right now, raiding Germany with American-manned bombers, hitting Hitler two for one," he declared. "If we go to war now we can take part in the bombings that would stop Hitler."

General O'Ryan criticized some of the reports from European war fronts which left the "inaccurate impression" that the German soldier is invincible, holding that it was "plain nonsense" not to know that "they have the same fear of gun-fire in their skins and bones that everyone else has" and are "not all dashing forward."

Declining to reply to the query whether he regarded civilian security in this State a matter of urgency, the general said it was necessary for the people of this country to get away from such terms as civilian defense and passive defense.

"I think we ought to refer to our activities as having to do with civilian security rather than defense, which connotes armed resistance," he said.

Portland Plant of Montgomery Ward Closed After Long Labor Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A five-month strike of retail clerks has resulted in the closure here of the retail store and mail order house of Montgomery Ward & Co. The plant was one of the largest in the West. Along with other Montgomery Ward units throughout the West it had been picketed since Dec. 7, 1940, when the clerks struck upon refusal of Ward's to grant a "closed shop" contract.

More than 1,500 persons were employed by the plant when the strike began. The Company announced that 1,375 persons were thrown out of work by closure of the plant.

The Company contended that it had been denied services of truck lines, and, in part, by the United States Post Office Department. Teamsters union' drivers had refused to carry freight through the picket lines. As a result, the Company sent much merchandise through parcel post channels. The parcel post flow became so large that late in April the post office refused to deliver more than the normal amount, explaining that the office here could not cope with the increased flood of packages.

A week-long National Labor Board hearing of unfair labor practices charges filed by the Union against the Company had just concluded when the suspension of the plant's activity was announced. A decision is still awaited.

Meanwhile more than 1,300 workers, suddenly without jobs, sought places in Portland's expanding defense industries.

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Washington Sideglances

Washington motorist who befriended pedestrian in the rain discovers he entertained a poet unawares—If Senator Tobey gets that 'appeasement' umbrella it will be bright yellow.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Grateful Guest: Down by the Lincoln Memorial, a Washington motorist picked up a white-haired pedestrian when it began to rain. The grateful passenger asked the driver's name and address.

A few days later the motorist received a copy of one of Carl Sandburg's books. The poet, now a columnist for the Washington Post, had inscribed it, "to a practical Christian who saved me from a drenching."

Grandpop Patton: Representative Nat Patton (D) of Crockett, Texas, formerly had one of the shortest biographies in the Congressional Directory. It simply read: "Elected to the seventy-fourth and succeeding Congresses."

In the new edition, however, he had added this significant bit of news: "Since last biography he and Mrs. Patton have become grandparents — James Patton Legory, son of oldest daughter, Mrs. Bessie Louise Legory, and husband, Mr. Joe Gus Legory, born at Crockett, Texas, July 12, 1940; paternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Legory of Crockett, Texas."

Umbrellas that speak: If Senator Charles W. Tobey gets the umbrella for which a group of folks back home in New Hampshire are collecting pennies, he will be the second member of the Senate to harbor such a symbol of appeasement.

The first was presented to Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, by Senator "Happy" Chandler of the same State to mark the end of a political feud.

Senator Chandler's gift was a "ribless wreck" but the one Senator Tobey's constituents are sending along to protest his stand against convoys to aid Britain will be even less useful.

It is to be bright yellow.

Styles in slogans: "Keep 'em flying is the new Army Air Corps slogan that the War Department is aiming to make as common as "thumbs up" has become in England, as "Remember the Maine" was in 1898; and "The Yanks are coming" in World War days.

Group of Notables Forms Society to Aid Yugoslavs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Formation of an organization to express "a tangible demonstration of the affection and esteem the American Nation has for the Yugoslav people because of the magnificent sacrifice they have made in the cause of freedom" was announced by Frank L. Polk, leading New York lawyer, here today. It will be known as the American Friends of Yugoslavia. Among its founders are Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Wendell L. Willkie, Col. William J. Donovan, Prof. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of The Board of the Chase National Bank; Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation; Allen W. Dulles, nationally known lawyer, and a member of the United States Diplomatic Service from 1916 to 1926; and Miss Malvina Hoffman.

Mr. Polk, who was Acting Secretary of State under President Wilson and became head of the American delegation to the Paris Peace Coference in July, 1919, is Chairman of the group and Col. William M. Chadbourne is Secretary.

"Although conquered by overwhelmingly superior forces, the Yugoslav people are determined to resist their invaders to the end," Mr. Polk said in making the announcement. "They will resist them by carrying on the struggle in their mountains and by fighting on the side of their Allies on whatever battlefield they may be most useful. It is our task and our privilege to support and strengthen the Yugoslav will to resist; to support it by every means at our command."

Mr. Polk said that insofar as Yugoslav relief was concerned, the American Red Cross was fully equipped to take care of it and that the American Friends of Yugoslavia would not set up a separate dispersing organization of their own, but would turn over whatever relief funds it collected for that purpose to the Red Cross. The organization, however, will attempt to give succor to Yugoslav citizens who have escaped from the country or whom the outbreak of the war caught in foreign lands without means of support.

Soldiers Need Only Music Now; They Have Words

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP) — America's soldiers are now getting the words; all they have to do now is supply the music.

The words are printed in a compact little book of which more than 1,500,000 copies were ordered by the War Department, so that every officer and man could have one to carry in his pocket—the aim being to provide the makings for close harmony on all occasions.

There are 66 songs in the book which starts off with "The Star Spangled Banner," jumps alphabetically backwards to "Alma Mater" and then progresses through the ABC's down to Y—"You're in the Army Now."

The songs are the same as those which appear in the recently published Army Song Book, but that includes notes as well as music and cannot be pocketed easily. It was distributed on the basis of one book to 50 men.

But for a soldier who can remember a tune the new little book will supply the words anywhere, and every man is getting one.

One of the old quartet specialties is missing from the Army's collection. It is "Sweet Adeline" but the S-songs include: "She'll Be Coming Round the Mountain," "Slum and Gravy," "Smiles," "Song of the Signal Corps" and "Stein Song."

In the book are "Dixie," "Casey Jones," "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Old Joe Clark" and "The Old Gray Mare," and there are any number of sentimental ditties of the variety of "Let Me Call You Sweetheart."

Yugoslavs to Visit U. S.

SOMEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE-EAST, May 12 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government is sending a delegation of Croats, Serbs and Slovenes to the United States for discussions with the United States Government, it was reported here May 10.

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Nazi Menace: Its Course in the Americas

Influence of the Axis in New World is found closely related to its military success.

South America Between Two Worlds

Eighth in a series of 12 articles

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his fifth Latin-American trip as one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars invited to tour South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—On the avenida known as Corrientes, number 672, we noticed one night that the Deutsche La Plata Zeitung has not replaced its large plate glass window, shattered some time back with stones thrown by anti-Nazi Argentines. Wooden panels protect the window space.

In this single bit of visual evidence, more extreme than anything seen on my last trip to Buenos Aires early in 1938, may be read the clash of emotions as South American peoples come to closer grips with the Nazi menace in their midst.

That menace cannot safely be ignored or underestimated, any more than it should be exaggerated.

Naziism's Status

The judgment of seasoned observers with whom we talked in various countries concurs with other evidence in indicating that Naziism rises or falls over South America in direct response to the fortunes of German arms in Europe.

During the present trip around South America two distinct phases of the war succeeded each other and illustrated this point. When we started, Britain was winning in Libya and the Greeks were holding the Italian armies in Albania. Democratic forces in South America were correspondingly strengthened.

An Official Speaks

Later, Allied reverses in Libya and in the Balkans placed new arguments at the disposal of Nazis. Defeatism was sown broadcast against Britain in Axis propaganda newspapers, over the radio, and in personal contacts with shaky or Nazi-inclined South Americans.

One prominent official, whose country and name need not be put on record, reacted to the Balkan campaign with this remark to a group of his fellow countrymen: "We can do nothing but stay quiet and go along with Germany." This incident has been double checked. It is not hearsay. And the official looms large in shaping his country's policy.

From the trade figures already cited in detail, on May 6, showing South America's dependence on exports to Europe, it is evident that such a view of going along with the new masters of Europe might be accepted by a conscientious and realistic South American official, even if he were emotionally anti-Nazi.

North Americans will have little basis for complaining against such individuals if their own actions or lack of action in the world field expose South America to the full blast of a Nazi Reich in control of the entire European market. No South American Government could defy the Reich under those circumstances. Also, the United States would be put to extremities in an effort to counter this Nazi trade grip on South America.

No Geographic Isolation

The State Department in Washington is fully alive to this situation. Also, the Commerce Department is publicizing the figures as a warning to North Americans that they can no longer assume safety in geographic isolation, in the Monroe Doctrine, or even in the Navy alone.

Berlin not only is aware of the economic power over South America which would fall into its hands as a result of defeating Britain, but constantly propagandizes about it. In a Spanish-language booklet sent through the mails to a large list of key South Americans, Berlin attacks British and United States methods of trade and finance. Promises are held out of prosperity and vastly increased trade as soon as the Reich can reorganize Europe and regain access to the open seas.

This booklet is entitled: "Alemania e Iberoamérica, Bases de su colaboración económica," or, "Germany and Latin America, Bases of their economic collaboration." Two copies were given to me without solicitation, by people in different branches of business. Forty-four pages are devoted to extolling Germany as the "chief exponent of give-and-take", and warning South Americans against "financial invasion" by the United States.

Most Effective Defense

Because this German propaganda is based on economic factors that would give the Reich a whip hand over the southern continent if the full Nazi ambitions were forced on Europe, it is evident that the most effective way to keep Naziism out of South America would be to keep Naziism from enslaving Europe.

Watching South America during this period of uncertainty in Europe and in the United States, you discover that the number who like Nazi Germany, and those who might be called constitutionally Nazi, are comparatively few among the South Americans themselves.

Yet these few might, under certain circumstances, exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers.

The most numerous cells and concentrations of Nazis exist among racial Germans. Every new advance of German arms, every stride taken by the Third Reich toward imposing its system on Europe, revives the Germanism that had slumbered in many colonists of German origin. Into these colonies for years have come Nazi agents, seeking to whip up enthusiasm.

Three years ago many Germans in the south of Chile and elsewhere told me they were left cold by the Nazi propaganda. But others were fired by the same propaganda. Since then a steady succession of military triumphs, and the alluring prospect of belonging to a dominant world power, have won new converts.

Also, the familiar pressure methods of Naziism, directed even against Germans, have taken their toll. Germans in South America are taxed for the maintenance of local propaganda and any other activities desired by Berlin. Any individual or firm trying to assert independence, or acting like a Chilean, Argentine, Brazilian, and so on, instead of like a German, is boycotted, discharged, or otherwise subjected to the same violent treatment that imposed Naziism on many Germans in Germany itself.

Evidence brought to light in Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, and elsewhere, confirms that the aim of Berlin is to utilize German colonies as training grounds for various kinds of shock troops—economic, cultural, and even military.

Nazi Military Training

A patriotic Brazilian told me that one day some years ago he came upon a column of German-Brazilians in the mountains near Rio de Janeiro, drilling with Nazi intensity. Now the Brazilian Government forbids such alien military displays, and has curtailed Nazi propaganda in the schools.

More recently, in another country, a person of sound mind and vision stumbled upon something that would strain credulity if similar things had not been proved over and over in a dozen countries of Europe. Those countries have lost their liberties through failing to grasp the daring of Naziism. This person saw by chance a number of military tanks that were secreted on a so-called "agricultural experiment station" operated by Germans. The tanks had been brought in piecemeal, the crates labelled "agricultural machinery."

Other Reports

A similar report is brought in from another country, and is not dismissed lightly by experienced observers.

Whether such extreme military preparations have been made or not, there is nothing in the record of Naziism to argue against the secret building up of trained forces where those forces may prove useful. Uruguay officially exposed plans for an insurrection designed to convert that strategic country at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata into a German colony.

The zone embracing Uruguay, southern Brazil, the province of Misiones in the northern Argentine, and Paraguay, is viewed by the affected Nations as more dangerous than any other in event the Nazis should ever attempt an armed coup.

Strategic Zone

This strategic zone cuts into the central Atlantic exposure of South America. In the hands of hostile forces, it could cut the continent in two.

Argentines and Brazilians let you know that they are disturbed over the vulnerability of their border regions to Nazi organizations. In South Brazil are concentrated about 600,000 racial Germans who until recently seldom spoke Portuguese, the national tongue. Another 200,000 Germans are located elsewhere in Brazil.

Following the exposé of Nazi plots in Uruguay, investigations were made by Argentines in their own Province of Misiones. In certain district the Germans were found to constitute 60 per cent of the population. According to Juan A. Solari, Deputy in the Argentine Congress, these colonies have been permeated with the Nazi argument that they "represent a superior race, destined to dominate the world." He reported on returning from Misiones late in 1940 that the Nazis are organized and insolent, taking orders from Berlin.

This pattern runs around the continent with variations. One of the fixed elements with which South America has to deal at close range is the driving persistence of a Nazi organization that recognizes no national boundaries, respects none of the ordinary decencies but cloaks its designs in smooth falsehoods, and is geared solidly into the mechanisms designed for world domination.

Some South Americans, like some North Americans, fail to see the danger. Or, seeing it, they stand idle as though benumbed These accept the defeatist argument that freemen cannot find solutions for the problem of discontent, confusion, economic maladjustment, and disunity that have placed before Naziism its open gates leading toward conquest.

Others are alert and active, undeceived by the specious arguments of Naziism and intent on proving that freemen can still unite, survive and shape a better world.

LA CRONICA
Argentinisches Tageblatt
Staatsstreich in Jugoslawien
Preparan un Levantamiento Nazi para el Dia en que la Unión Declare la Guerra al Tercer Reich
Acción Argentina
RESISTENCIA HEROICA!
Il mattino d'Italia
EL AGHEILA RICONQUISTATA
DALLE TRUPPE ITALIANE
che costringono l'esercito inglese al
Hungria e com a Bulgaria!
RADICAL
PAGINA CASTELLANA
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung
Segunda edição
As vanguardas allemãs na fronteira da Albania!
CAPITULOU
o exercito grego
Está por horas a victoria final do Reich nos Balkans
A PLATEA

Samples of Propaganda and Partisan Newspapers

The boldest headline, "Capitulou," is typical of A Platea, Nazi propaganda organ published in Portuguese at São Paulo, Brazil. Another Nazi paper is Deutsche La Plata Zeitung of Buenos Aires, published in German and founded in 1863. Argentinisches Tageblatt, also of Buenos Aires, was founded in 1883 and is anti-Nazi although published in German. Acción Argentina is the news organ of the anti-Nazi group by that name, claiming 300,000 members. Il Mattino d'Italia publishes at Buenos Aires in Italian and Spanish. La Cronica of Lima, Peru, is strongly pro-British. O Radical of Rio de Janeiro uses the North American United Press service extensively and supports Pan American solidarity.

N.Y. Greets Naval Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—In the Western Hemisphere the smallest State has the same rights as the largest Nation, and this equality will continue, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia said in welcoming chiefs of the Naval General Staffs of 11 Latin-American Nations to New York for a three-day stay, yesterday. The naval officers, guests of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, are on a Nation-wide good will tour that began in Miami, Fla., May 5, and will terminate in that City May 24.

"I express the gratitude of all Americans that this visit of the distinguished naval officers of neighboring republics is evidence of the close bonds that exist between us and them," the Mayor said in greeting the party at City Hall. "Doubts concerning the good neighbor policy of the United States are dispelled by your presence here. In this Hemisphere we live side by side peacefully and happily. We intend to remain peaceful and happy."

The Latin-American naval party was received at the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday morning following their flight from Washington with a 17-gun salute. There they inspected the battleship Washington which will be the most powerful naval vessel afloat when commissioned next February.

From Philadelphia the naval chiefs went to Lakehurst, N. J., where they witnessed a demonstration of parachute operations at the naval air station and from there were driven to Manhattan in a police-escorted caravan of 20 automobiles.

While stopping in New York they will visit the nearby Wright airplant plant at Paterson, N. J., and the Federal Shipbuilding Yards at Kearny, N. J.

Peru Accepts Boundary Offer

LIMA, Peru, May 13 (AP)—Peru accepted early today with qualifications the offer by the United States, Argentina and Brazil of their good offices to help settle the 110-year-old dispute between Peru and Ecuador over a rich expanse of land near the headwaters of the Amazon River.

Peru's reply specified that her sovereign rights in the Provinces of Tumbes, Jean and Mainas, representing a part of the disputed territory, would not be discussed.

McReynolds Protégés Still Go to Circus

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Despite his retirement last Feb. 1, Justice James C. McReynolds still shares his pocketbook at circus time with the bootblack and the check boy at the Supreme Court.

The circus is coming late this week and the two youngsters said that the jurist had given each $1 while visiting the Supreme Court barber shop.

This has been going on for several years.

A friendly chat with your Hartford Agent will acquaint you with several ways, some you do not know about, in which his experience and counsel will be helpful and may save you considerable money. He is easy to find—Western Union will give you his name—a service which costs you nothing. (In Canada, call Canadian National Telegraphs.) Why not call him today?

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Wanted: Still More Workers; Big Gain in Jobs Foreseen

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Roll up your sleeves! More jobs are coming!

A poll of factory job experts as the week opened indicated the number of workers gainfully employed in the Nation may increase from the present 49,000,000 or 50,000,000 to between 52,000,000 and 53,000,000 by Oct. 1, or 1,000,000 more than anticipated a month back.

Around 2,000,000 of the 3,000,000 additional workers for which jobs now seem in sight will be drawn from the ranks of the unemployed.

Another 1,000,000 may come from colleges, high schools, technical training schools—people who have never held jobs before.

Dwindling Labor Reserve: "The total number of jobless workers in March was 6,142,000, the smallest for any comparable month since 1930," remarks Standard & Poor's, a statistics gathering concern.

"During the past year, more than 3,000,000 workers have been drawn back into industry from the ranks of the jobless.

Service Note: The draft, mobilization of the National Guard, enlistments in the regular Army in the nine months ending July 1, will have siphoned from the labor supply over 1,000,000 of the Nation's employable men.

Defense Needs: Defense spending last month totaled $753,000,000.

Federal arms outgo is expected to hit a $1,000,000,000-a-month clip by mid-summer.

Observers say, however, that a $2,000,000,000-a-month pace is needed to match Germany's armament rate.

OPM Price Administrator Leon Henderson says he hopes the $2,000,000,000-a-month goal may be attained by May, 1942.

Job Base Broadening: Latest development in the job picture is the growing demand for workers in fields outside defense industries.

Messenger boys, clerks, junior executives earning from $15 to $25 a week in easily discernible numbers the past two months have been packing their bags to take factory jobs where earnings are better.

Result: Scurrying around in many concerns for new "white collar" recruits.

Distaff Note: Higher pay rates in busy defense centers are expected to bring a rise in June marriages—already part of increased sales of household furnishings in some stores is being chalked up to the "June Bride" trade.

More women are expected to resign business jobs, become housewives next month than in any June since 1930.

Food Business: Food sales are reported holding between 12 and 15 per cent above last year at major trading centers.

Steel: Steel mill operations within the next month or so may cross the theoretical 100 per cent of capacity mark. The figure this week—99.2 per cent.

Defense Expansion: New projected spending, principally to widen industry's producing base, may boost total defense outlay within the next month or so to around $42,000,000,000, compared with the present $40,000,000,000 program.

North Carolina Farmers to Be Aided By 'Defense Relocation Corporation'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The "North Carolina Defense Relocation Corporation" has been chartered by the Secretary of State here to aid farmers whose land is acquired by the Federal Government for defense areas. The incorporators are officials of the Federal Farm Security Administration, including Howard H. Gordon, Regional Director; Vance E. Swift, State Director, and M. B. Braswell.

Mr. Braswell explained that the new corporation would "aid low income farmers to buy new farms after being forced off their old land through its acquisition by the Government." He pointed out that the newly - chartered corporation would operate on a loan from the Federal Government, and that its activities would be directed by the FSA.

For the present this new defense relocation corporation will take an interest in low income farmers displaced because of the Government's acquisition of land for the new Marine base in Onslow County, N. C., which will be built near Camp Davis, antiaircraft firing range at Holly Ridge, where troops already are in training, after a phenomenal piece of work on the part of the builders of this project, now nearly 90 per cent complete.

Farmers who do not get enough for their land to buy new farms through ordinary channels, and sharecroppers forced to leave land on which they are now earning a livelihood, will be aided in getting relocated and in purchasing new farms on a long-term basis.

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Plowboy Finds Hess A 'Willing Captive'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—David McLean, the Scottish plowboy, indorses the view that this war brings things home to folk. Moreover, he speaks as an authority. For the war brought Rudolf Hess, home to him. And that counts as practically a surprise for the average plowboy, even in these unpredictable days.

David did not know how surprised he really was until two days later when, after the BBC had quoted a German bulletin announcing the disappearance of Herr Hess, Mr. McLean, his mother, and sister were asked to identify some photographs of Nazi Number 3, hero of German youth, secret liaison chief responsible for his actions only to Reichsführer Hitler himself.

The Nazis are insisting that Herr Hess is not responsible at all for his actions in making a deliberate one-way trip to Britain in a Messerschmitt 110 single-seater fighter which he knew must run out of petrol.

Mighty Glad to Escape

But David McLean's theory is that the tall, good-looking stranger with the black eyebrows, who arrived near Mr. McLean's back garden as out of chapter six in "mysteries of the night" was mighty glad to get here.

The McLeans treated Herr Hess as many British families have treated many other Germans who have come down by parachute from doomed planes—they helped him in, settled him comfortably in a big armchair by the fire, and offered him tea. When he said he preferred water they gave him that, together with the small attentions which, coupled with the visitor's pleasantness, dispelled the sense of hostility burning in that room at the outset of the party.

An Appreciative Guest

Herr Hess was described as being most appreciative.

"I am a very lucky man," he said and he showed his captors photographs of one of his little sons. As Mrs. McLean put it, "He spoke like a gentleman and has fine manners."

All he asked was to be put in touch with the authorities. He was. The authorities came. Herr Hess went—with a stiff but courtly bow and renewed thanks in his cultured voice but far from fluent English.

And the McLeans chatting together afterwards said in effect, "Well, what do you know?" little thinking that the whole world would know it today.

Chats With Captor

GLASGOW, Scotland, May 13 (AP)—David McLean, the farmer who made Rudolf Hess his "pitchfork prisoner," thought he was "just another German airman."

He said he heard a plane roaring overhead, ran from his house, and saw the plane burst into flames 200 yards away.

"I was amazed and a bit frightened," Mr. McLean said, "when I saw the parachute coming slowly downward. I could see a man swinging from the harness. I concluded it was a German airman bailing out and ran back to my house for help. They were all asleep. I looked around for a weapon but found nothing except a hay fork."

Taking that, he dashed into the field, and found his prisoner docile and smiling.

"I helped him to his feet," the farmer recalled. "He thanked me but I could see he had injured his foot in some way. I helped him into the house. By this time my mother and sister were out of bed and made some tea. He declined the tea and smiled when I told him we were very fond of it. He asked for a glass of water.

"We sent word to the authorities and in the meantime he chatted freely to us and showed us pictures of his little boy, of whom he spoke very proudly."

Mystery Man

Wide World

Rudolf Hess

Number 3 man of the Nazi Party, whose flight by plane from Germany to Britain has aroused endless speculation.

Hess, Nazi Idealist, Decried Imperialism

By Joseph C. Harsch

The dramatic flight of Rudolf Hess to England suggests the tempting implication that all is not quite in order within the higher circles of the Nazi Party.

Why this carefully planned escape from a country where he was reconized as second in line of succession "to the throne" and where he was respected far more than most of his leading Nazi colleagues?

Berlin would have the outside world accept mental illness as the explanation. The tendency outside is to jump to the cheering conclusion that here is a hint of some impending new purge, or at least a Palace revolution in high Nazi circles.

This final explanation may ultimately prove true. But in advance of more facts it would be criminal indulgence in wishful thinking to accept such implication.

The most likely explanation of this intensely interesting human drama lies between these extreme implications. The chances are that Herr Hess is a man who can no longer stand the general direction of the National Socialist Party and decided to make a personal break for the sake of his own self-respect.

Considered an Idealist

Herr Hess has always been considered the idealist among the top Nazis and been notable for his personal integrity. The writer never once while in Germany heard a breath of suggestion of graft or self-indulgence or personal ambition connected with Herr Hess' name.

It was always assumed that he alone among the second-rank Nazi hierarchy was a man sincerely convinced of the loftiness of Herr Hitler's aims, who selflessly devoted himself to the Party cause. There is no known reason why any other leading Nazi or group of Nazis should desire to liquidate Herr Hess. There is no reason for believing that he was in any personal danger or even the object of envy.

But Herr Hess was not the type of man to be able to accept cynicism around him without resentment and loathing. In the absence of full information, the most likely explanation is probably that he reached the point where he lost faith in the possibility of his own idealistic conception of Naziism and Nazi objectives to triumph over the grasping, selfish, limitless imperialism around him.

Group Opposes Imperialism

One group of the most devoted Nazis always looked upon their movement as somthing destined to right German wrongs, but never something to produce new wrongs. Intensely sincere Nazis of this school have often told the writer that they personally would leave the Party and turn against Naziism if they ever were forced to believe that Herr Hitler's real end was imperialistic conquest and subordination of other nations to German profit.

Herr Hess apparently belonged to this school which has had to see Naziism become exactly what they never believed it would become—relentless and insatiable militaristic imperialism. When he finally realized this implication, it would be logical and in character for a man like Herr Hess to do exactly what he apparently did—get into an airplane and go away from it all.

But it probably will have fedw repercussions back in Berlin. Other leaing Nazis are of a different type. They are in this thing for what they can get out of it personally. There is scarcely another one who would turn against it for reasons of personal integrity.

Warning on Optimism

It would be unwarrantable optimism to expect any of Herr Hitler's other leading subordinates to follow Herr Hess on an air trail to England. Nor does this depanture involve any consideration which would necessarily lead to purges of factional outbreaks.

Herr Hess was so different from the majority of his colleagues in his idealism and personal integrity that it is extremely unlikely that he had any confidants or confederates. He probably felt out of place and unhappy among the crowd he was associating with an decided to get away from it all.

If Herr Hess chooses he will be able to tell Britain's war strategists must valuable information about the personalities and persodnal relationships among leaing Nazis. On the other hand,n it is unlikely that he has much important military information.

Held in Wide Respect

Herr Hess, it was true, was a member of the secret Cabinet Council, formed just after the beginning of the war to advise the Reichsführer on foreign policy. But it would be inaccurate to call this a "war council." And Herr Hess, though in possession of much information, hardly is in a position to know the thought of tne German Ceneral Staff on the important decisions of high military policy.

The greatest value of Herr Hess to England lies in what he has already done. His action has served to hearten the outside world because here is the most sincere, the most idealistic, and the most selfless of Herr Hitler's subordinates who has choosen to leave his country and his leader at a moment when things seem to be going very much in Herr Hitler's favor.

News of this event will inevitably be disturbing to the German public. Germans generall yhave respected Herr Hess. This flight of his is going to worry them and make them wonder and puzzle.

Hitler Absorbs Hess Post; Nazis Are Noncommittal

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—Adolf Hitler personally took over today the Nazi Party office directed formerly by Rudolf Hess.

Herr Hitler in an ordinance changed the designation of this office, formerly known as the "Office of The Deputy of The Führer," into "Party Chancellery."

Martin Bormann, who has been Director of the office, remained in charge.

The disappearance of Herr Hess, Hitler-designated second heir to leadership of the Reich, in a forbidden flight, remained unexplained in Germany.

Government spokesmen only shrugged at British reports he had landed in Scotland.

Newspaper correspondents inquiring about the British report were referred to the official Nazi Party announcement that the Party Deputy was missing and had left behind a letter interpreted as indicating he was "a victim of hallucinations."

The Party Deputy, named by the Führer at the start of the war as his heir after Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, was said to have disappeared after taking off by plane about 6 p. m., May 10, from Augsburg, Bavaria.

The National Socialist Party statement last night—only official account here of his disappearance—gave these details:

"Party Fellow Member Hess, who because of his failing health for years has been strictly forbidden by the Führer to be active in aviation, was able, contrary to these instructions to acquire an airplane again recently.

"On Saturday, May 10, about 6 p. m., Party Fellow Member Hess started on a flight at Augsburg from which he has not returned to this day.

"A letter left behind unfortunately shows in its confusion the traces of mental disorder which led to fears that Party Fellow Member Hess was a victim of hallucinations.

"The Führer immediately ordered the arrest of the adjutants of Party Fellow Member Hess who alone knew about those flights, and did not hinder them, and did not report them in spite of the instructions known by them to have been given by the Führer.

"Under those circumstances the National Socialist Movement unfortunately must assume that the Party Fellow Member has crashed somewhere on his flight or had (some other) accident."

Hitler Grooms 'Trojan Horse' To Weaken British-U. S. Ties

Continued from Page 1

United States and Britain. Such a peace, it is held here, would be no more secure than Munich even if Germany should agree to give up most of France, Belgium, Holland, and Norway since it would leave Germany supreme on the Continent and place the greater resources of Europe at its disposal to continue armament production.

Economy Transformed

Mr. Hartley, in his new publication, analyzes the meaning of such a development in these words:

"Britain has had to transform her free economy in her effort to match Germany in armaments. If 'peace' should come to Europe, could Britain be expected to continue to arm at a cost of billions a year. Would she not instead seek to curtail her armament costs as the only way to restore a free economy and maintain the delicate balance of overseas payments upon which her island and her Empire depend?

"Here would be one of Hitler's greatest gains from a 'peace' which was only a truce. He could keep on arming indefinitely with most of the resources of Europe at his command, on a scale the British democracy has proved able to attempt only during war.

"With this great advantage, Hitler could logically expect that public opinion in Britain would come to favor an Anglo-German alliance as the only alternative to financial and econmic disaster.

German Sea Power

"It must be anticipated, moreover, that Hitler would concentrate his great armament capacity on sea power. Germany, once the proud possessor of the second largest navy, would find maritime supremacy the next step after land dominion. Starting with what was left of her own navy, the Italian and perhaps the French, she would soon have the high seas fleet she lacks today.

"These considerations indicate that a few years of such a 'peace' would place Britain in a position where she could not hope to resist Germany successfully again. Ahead would loom for the British, as the only escape from a hopeless struggle, the acceptance of a junior partnership in a Berlin-London axis.

"Forty million British can hold out today against the two hundred millions controlled from Berlin for several reasons. Germany's domination has not been consolidated, and her subject peoples still hope for freedom. The huge Nazi structure is now weakened by the blockade, whereas Britain has with her the whole British Empire, the support of the United States, and the hope of most of the world. Reverse all these conditions and Hitler will have Britain where he wants her. That would be the aftermath of an an appeasement peace on the other side of the Atlantic.

Another Munich Seen

"Hitler used power politics to conquer the Czechoslovak bastion and lay the strategic basis for this war. If he can gain a truce now, he can again use power politics to lay the strategic basis for an Atlantic drive. Having failed to reduce the British bastion by war, he can seek to do so by 'peace' and its consequences. Then with superior forces he will be ready to tackle the Americas."

What would be the direct effect upon the United States of such an appeasement peace? Mr. Hartley first points out that the shadow of the Nazi Colossus would loom increasingly large over South America and the Middle East, that its prestige would be large while that of the great democracies, the United States and Britain, would be undermined by their failure to win the war and their acceptance of what was actually a limited victory.

Thus, the author adds, the economic weight of Naziism abroad would be backed by the buying power of some 200,000,000 subservient people in Europe through their need of raw materials and productive capacity, geared as it would be to the German economy. In South America this could be expected to be felt with particular force, combining with Nazi prestige and striking power to make Naziism appear an irresistible force.

"Add to this outlook," Mr. Hartley concludes, "the fact that many South American countries are tied far more closely to Europe economically and culturally than to the United States, and the extent of European influences within their borders, and we reach an ominous conclusion — that a 'peace' which left Germany supreme in Europe might enable the Nazis to undermine our Hemisphere solidarity and 'extend their system' by subversive means into our New World.

"Finally, we must consider some consequences of such a 'peace' at home, where it would raise three serious threats to our democratic institutions.

"First, would be the continuing cost of armament on a scale of at least five to ten billions dollars a year, undermining our traditional free economy.

"Second, would be extension of Government control over all exports which would entail considerable extension of control over all production.

"Third, would be our direct involvement with Germany in a battle of power politics over South America and the future of the Atlantic. To succeed in this battle, we would have to be able to act as quickly and as drastically as Germany in foreign affairs. We could not do that unless the President were given dictatorial control of foreign policy.

Threat to Liberties

"One other disturbing feature of such a situation would be the possible reaction of powerful American interests. Those who would compromise with Hitler now to make an 'appeasement' peace might be expected to compromise with him after it was made.

"When Hitler demanded that we control our press to prevent attacks upon him in exchange for trade concessions, they would favor meeting his demands. All along the line, the appeasers would back policies which would whittle away our liberties as they sought 'collaboration' with Nazi Europe.

"These considerations indicate that an appeasement peace with Hitler would start us along a road which would lead our country to two disastrous alternatives. One would be a battle of America, fought without effective allies, against heavy odds and upon both our oceans at once. The other would be the subversion of our freedom and our American way of life until we fitted into the 'New Order' ruled from Berlin."

Big News in Times

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The austere Times of London used its largest two-column head, reserved traditionally for the most important news, to announce: "Hitler's Deputy Escapes to Britain."

In Berlin every German newspaper printed an official Nazi statement that Rudolf Hess had disappeared, ignoring the London report of his arrival in Scotland. Every headline read: "Hess Has Met With An Accident."

Australian Troops Going to School

CANBERRA, Australia, May 13 (Australian Associated Press)—The Australian Cabinet has approved a two-year educational scheme for men in the Australian fighting forces for which the sum of £200,000 has been provided.

The plan aims to keep the soldiers in touch with the changing trends on the civilian front, thereby preventing any strangeness when they are demobilized. It also is intended to insure individual and personal development which will maintain and increase the men's efficiency in existing or new civilian avocation.

'Revitalize' Religion Campaign Launched

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Plans for a nationwide campaign to "revitalize" religion and to increase war relief contributions were announced yesterday by Mrs. Dena Shelby Diehl, of Danville, Ky., the "American mother of 1941."

Mrs. Diehl made her announcement at a luncheon in her honor and received pledges of co-operation from a number of clergymen who attended. The event was sponsored by the Golden Rule Foundation, which selected Mrs. Diehl as the American Mother.

Hess Did Expert Job When He 'Bailed Out'

By the Associated Press

New York, May 13

Rudolf Hess accomplished a difficult feat when he bailed out of one of the fastest of German fighting planes.

Like all high-performance military planes, the Messerschmitt 110 "stalls"—That is, loses flying speed—and falls off into a spin at considerable speed. The spread of its tail surfaces makes bailing out particularly dangerous. Unless a pilot goes over the side at exactly the proper moment, he runs the danger of being struck by the tail group.

Britain Asks a Question: What Is Behind Hess Move?

Continued from Page 1

foreign policy by Joseph Stalin This was illustrated in Russia's recognition of the Iraq Government of Rashid Ali.

Herr Hess has been strongly anti-Russian and anti-Communist from 1919 when he took part in the action against a Communist coup d'etat in Munich. The German-Russian pact on Aug. 23, 1939, was declared soon after to have been a heavy blow to Herr Hess. The intervening 20 months may have convinced Herr Hess that Herr Hitler had departed from his former National Socialist ideals and had become a mere tool in the hands of the armed forces—almost reminiscent of the days when Herr Hitler was a Reichswehr spy in Munich after the World War.

For the Führer never has exercised his power against the Army and it is quite possible that he is prepared to sacrifice his anti-Bolshevik ideas entirely for German-Russian military co-operation in the Middle East in order to guarantee Germany's eastern flank should he decide to concentrate the attack upon Britain before America's help turns the scale of war. Such a policy is quite in keeping with German military strategy.

Another Interpretation

Herr Hess, according to another interpretation, left Germany for reasons of personal safety. But Herr Hess always has been regarded as a brave man, so that personal risks must have been very great to have compelled him to depart so quickly, leaving behind his wife and small son.

Differences of opinion among Nazi leaders long have been known — rivalries among Reichsmarshal Hermann Göering and Joseph Goebbels and Joachim von Ribbentrop. These are due to antagonistic temperaments and different outlooks on details of policy and existed even before the Nazis assumed power. Herr Hess generally has been considered to have stood outside most of this. But if now, as seems indicated, he also has been embroiled in these quarrels, then he thoroughly understood the consequences for himself since the June 30, 1934, purge has been a plain warning to every prominent Nazi.

It is significant to remember that Ernst Hanfstaengl, once a prominent Hitler supporter, even before the outbreak of war deemed it wise to leave Germany suddenly, though he denied reports that he had fled.

Equally important with the reasons for the Hess flight are possible repercussions within Germany itself. The Nazis naturally are making every effort to explain it away to the German people.

Herr Hitler himself has taken over the responsibility of Herr Hess' post, with the actual operations remaining in the hands of Martin Bohrman, Herr Hess' second in command.

Great Upheaval Unlikely

But opposition within Germany will have to be very strong to effect any great upheaval at such a time as this in the middle of a war and when Germany still is in a victorious phase.

Reactions upon Herr Hitler himself may be very great. The Führer, despite the 1934 purge, always has set great store by certain intimate personal relationships. None has been more friendly than that with Herr Hess. The latter was Herr Hitler's Man Friday—his shadow—accompanying him everywhere. He knew Herr Hitler better than anybody else.

Herr Hess was the Party boss, controller of "verbindungsstab," the all-powerful secret bureau watching the activities of the Reich Cabinet and Nazi Party. He was the director of Quislings and "fifth columnists" in a dozen countries. He had been with Herr Hitler from the beginning, was No. 3 on the Party roll and had spent 7½ months with Herr Hitler in Landsberg-am-Lech. It was there that they discussed and Herr Hitler dictated a large part of "Mein Kampf." In fact, many ideas which Herr Hitler propounded are traceable to his deputy.

Aryan Viewpoints

Herr Hess was a member of the "Thule Society" in Munich which expounded the Aryan, Nordic, and anti-Semitic viewpoints of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. In addition, Herr Hess, who had a better education than Herr Hitler, was for a short while after the last war an assistant at Munich University to Prof. Karl Haushofter, Pan-German founder of a school of political geography which propounded theories which later were incorporated in Herr Hitler's claim to German Lebensraum. These ideas, as well as the one that Britain was an unworthy usurper of world power from which the German race had to displace it, undoubtedly were obtained from Herr Hess. The latter gave the world the phrase, "guns before butter" in a 1937 speech.

Herr Hess had full authority to speak and act in Herr Hitler's name and this enabled him to obtain the airplane in which he flew from Augsburg last week end.

With the Hess departure ends an association which had become a byword throughout Germany. Anyone who had seen Herr Hess rise year after year at the Nuremberg Party Congress and start his speech on behalf of the Party with the words "Mein Führer" felt his fanatical devotion in the gaze of those deep-blue eyes beneath the mop of shaggy black hair and through the strident voice which reached to the end of the huge pavilion.

Faithful to Naziism

Herr Hess always was regarded as among the more idealistic of the younger Nazis with a reputation for moderation and particularly interested in "nature healing." But it should be remembered that he was moderate only to a certain point. The goal for which he worked was that of a more powerful Reich in which Nazi ideas should play a leading role.

How will Herr Hitler react? Herr Hess was calm and self-controlled as compared to Herr Hitler and was reported on many occasions to have quieted him in his "more excitable" moments.

One thing is certain, neither Herr Hitler nor his Army chiefs will be happy at the thought that a man who knows so many of the innermost secrets of the German Government, armed forces, and Party is a captive in Britain.

Although there is too little data available to draw definite conclusions, the Hess flight already is being interpreted here as an indication of rottenness of the Nazi Regime, of the hollowness due to the fact that its leaders long have abandoned their principles and are concerned only with holding onto their power merely for power's sake.

Refugee Routes To Escape Wane, Official Reports

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP)—Refugees from war and oppression in Europe and Asia have but three possible routes of escape and these are practically closed, according to Moses W. Beckelman, a European director of the American Joint Distribution Committee of Relief to Refugees.

Arriving yesterday aboard the liner President Coolidge he told of thousands of refugees stranded at Kobe, Japan; Lisbon, Portugal, and at Shanghai, China, seeking permits to enter American countries.

He said there were about 5,000 at Kobe and twice that number at Lisbon and in Shanghai, which he described as a port of last resort.

Mr. Beckelman said countless thousands of other refugees are wandering around in Europe—5,000 in Lithuania alone—unable to reach any haven.

Mr. Beckelman said he left Vilna, Lithuania, because the Russians took over his headquarters. The Russians decreed that all Lithuanians who wanted to become Soviet citizens would be enabled to find work. Those who didn't apply for citizenship would be allowed to leave.

Yugoslavs Protest State of Croatia

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The exiled Yugoslav Government charged in a note to the State Department that the sole German object in effecting a so-called "independent state of Croatia" was to "dismember the national territory of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia."

The note was delivered by the Yugoslav Minister, Constantin Fotitch, on instructions from his Government. It registered a "most emphatic protest against this unlawful action of the German Reich."

The note, made public by the Minister, made no request for any United States action in the matter.

It charged that the establishment of the so-called independent state "is devoid of any basis in law and constitutes a patent violation of the law of nations to which the Yugoslav Government continues to adhere."

Italy and Hess

ROME, May 13 (AP)—Italy received only an inkling today of the flight of Rudolf Hess from Germany, with Fascist newspapers publishing inconspicuous Berlin versions of the drama.

Commentators devoted their columns to an asserted political crisis in the United States, which they said President Roosevelt's all-out aid to Britain was fostering.

Parliament in New Setting, But Hess Is Chief Topic

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 13—Reichsführer Hitler has destroyed the edifice of the British Parliament but that he has failed to destroy the smooth running of the parliamentary machine has been made abundantly clear here today in an animated scene at the new meeting place of the House of Commons.

In fact, the machinery of government seemed to throb with renewed vigor as the members crowded in unusual surroundings to hear questions answered before going into a secret session on economic warfare.

Rudolf Hess must be held partly responsible for the animated atmosphere. His name was hissed through the Chamber itself, along the passages and in lobbies as members of Parliament eagerly discussed the almost unbelievable story of his parachute landing in Scotland.

Hess Dominates Scene

This sensational news has electrified Parliament as it has all Britain and has served in the case of members of Parliament to distract them from the distressing recollections often smashed and charred House of Commons where they went sorrowfully yesterday to collect what personal belongings they could salvage.

Not that the House of Commons is indulging in any undue wishful thinking over Herr Hess. Anything dropping out of a Nazi plane is regarded with extreme caution. But in parliamentary lobbies, just as at street corners, in busses, in offices, and in homes the heartening conclusion reached as "it means no good for Hitler."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill emerged smiling broadly from the Chamber of the House of Commons this morning where he had urged patience on the members eager for inside information on the Hess affair. Policemen and ushers whose well-known faces have been so long woven into the ornate setting of historic Westminster were standing about just a little awkwardly in the new scene of shining white paint. I moved forward to open the door for the Premier, momentarily unaccompanied.

New Informality

Such is the informality of the present temporary cradle of democracy. Its informality is not without significance for the progress of British democracy. For instance, already the members are talking of how the repercussions of the war may loosen the rigidity of party machinery, particularly as exemplified in the whip system, to the lasting benefit of the democratic mode of government as practiced in Britain.

Notwithstanding the sincere lamentations of Members, particularly the veterans, at the loss of their ancient meeting place, there is a readiness to recognize now, as in the past, that the old Commons was an out-of-date building with inadequate accommodations and facilities for members, press, and public.

Incidentally there was a long-standing grievance against the virtually nonexistent ventilating system which did, however, provide a convenient excuse for those who dosed off during debates.

The fact that members already are discussing the loss of the House of Commons in such dispassionate light should not be taken as an indication that they are not bitterly resentful at the Nazi destruction or that they do not value Britain's ancient treasures. Rather, it is a sign that the people's representatives, like the British people themselves, are looking to the new future both as a stimulus to victory and a balm for the present suffering.

Free French Reach Australia for Training

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 13 (Australian Associated Press)—Hundreds of members of the first contingent of the Free French forces to reach Australia from French Pacific possessions have arrived here. They will undergo military training in a New South Wales camp.

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Targets of Nazi Air 'Blitz'

By a Staff Artist

Where German Airmen Struck

Map shows distribution and number—as closely as can be determined from reports released through the British censorship—of major German air raids on England during first four months of 1941.

Chile Lifts Position of Attaché Above Expediency or for Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A military or naval attaché should be selected with as scrupulous regard to personality and capacity as any diplomat, according to Defense Minister Juvenal Hernandez, who has ordered that future Chilean selections be based on this criterion. Instructing the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Arturo Espinoza, he wrote:

"An officer carries abroad the representation of the Army and, therefore, the Country presupposes ample references regarding personality and education as well as professional capacity. Preference should be given to those who, besides proving their efficiency in the academy, staff work and training, are also worthily equipped for diplomatic representation of the country."

This order changes a practice by which hitherto many appointments have been made for reasons of political expediency. The post of military or naval attaché was given frequently to reward members of the services for standing by a Government, or to banish others whose presence at home was considered temporarily undesirable.

Señor Hernandez, who has made this change, is an unusual type of Defense Minister. His career has been wholly intellectual and he continues to hold the Rectorship of the University. He is essentially practical, however, as proved in his successful organization of national and international cultural life in this country.

There were expressions of surprise when President Aguirre last year asked him to become Defense Minister. There were more when he accepted. A few months were sufficient to demonstrate the reason and wisdom of the presidential choice.

The University Rector brought a fresh mind to Army problems which had become largely linked up with the education of the private soldiers, while his organizing powers were helpful in the reconstruction and expansion of the fighting services for continenal defense. The armed forces, too, appreciated the gesture of the President in providing them with a non-party chief at a time when politics flourish in other spheres.

Refuses Waiver; Loses School Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—David Goldway, an English teacher at Townsend Harris high school, had today been dropped by the Board of Higher Education for refusing to sign a waiver of immunity when called before the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee investigating public education and subversive activities in the schools. Charles H. Tuttle, Chairman of the Board's Administrative Committee, said the action was taken in accordance with the City Charter which provides for automatic dismissal of City employees refusing to sign immunity waivers.

Mr. Goldway thus becomes the first teacher in the City's schools to lose his post as a result of the inquiry by the Legislative Committee. Fourteen other instructors have been suspended, pending trials.

Picket Line Clash Under Investigation

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Civil and military authorities today investigated a picket line clash which brought police cars and motorcycles speeding to the White House last night, sirens screaming.

Police Liteutenant George Walrodt said the trouble began when seven or eight soldiers and marines, off duty, attempted to break up a picket line being operated by the American Peace Mobilization in front of the Executive mansion. The picketers were carrying a "torch of freedom" and placards labeled "Save democracy for peace" and "Jim Crow is not democracy."

A soldier booked as Private Perry M. Creacy of Fort Myer was charged with simple assault.

His Two Cents' Worth

SEDAN, Kan. (AP)—A customer walked into J. M. Gwaltney's store and ordered 72 beans—no more, no less.

He planned to plant them in four hills, 18 to the hill.

He got 'em for two cents.

Secretary Knox: U. S. Choice Made, Nation Awaits 'Go'

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox asserted last night that "all America is waiting for . . . is the word to go forward—we've made our choice."

America's choice, the Navy Secretary told the American Society of Military Engineers in an extemporaneous address was "to oppose the aggressor with enough force either to scare him off or defeat him."

Mr. Knox declared the Nation had but three courses—to face an aggressor with force, to become isolated from the rest of the world, or to surrender.

"We've got to make a choice now," he said, "and every red-blooded man and woman in this audience will agree with me—we won't slurrender. And it is just as unlikely for us to choose the second.

"We are reduced to the first choice—to oppose the aggressor with enough force either to scare him off or defeat him.

"Whatever we do, let's not do it weakly."

We cannot half-fight this battle," the Secretary continued. "We must make what we do effective. We are committed to all the support (to Great Britain) necessary to procure a victory in this struggle, which is a world struggle."

The Navy chief declared that the controversy over convoys was "futile" and "it is pretty idle to discuss whether convoys are in accord with international law." He said he had made private researches of his own and could find no law covering convoys by a neutral.

Canadian Troops End Iceland Duty

OTTAWA, May 13 (CP)—The Defense Department has announced that Canada's garrison duties in Iceland ended recently when the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa were relieved by other Imperial troops.

The Department said May 9 that relief of the Canadian forces had been carried out gradually, and that the Camerons were the last Dominion unit to quit Iceland for the United Kingdom.

The Canadian protective force left for Iceland in June last year after the capitulation of France, to join a British force which was established there soon after the Germans invaded Denmark.

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Germans Shift Aerial Strategy

Airmen bomb docks and ports in attempt to halt unloading of supplies from U. S.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As Britons stand under a mounting crescendo of bombs, a new and menacing phase in the strategy of Germany's aerial warfare is beginning to emerge.

Adolf Hitler's airmen unleashed the full fury of their attacks on London over the week end, wrecking famous landmarks and killing many civilians. But this type of air attack is only part of the general picture of bombing.

Air raids of the sort carried out on London back the threats of Herr Hitler's propaganda machine. They continue the unsuccessful German effort to undermine British morale.

But the military effect of bombings is being felt in such cities as Liverpool and Hull, in Belfast, and Plymouth in successive night raids which are rapidly transforming large sections of these and similar ports into masses of brick and rubble.

As these shipping stations are pounded, it is clear that the Luftwaffe has taken a part in the task of disrupting the flow of supplies from the United States which enters Britain through these ports.

Part of Atlantic Battle

The general strategy of bombing over Britain clearly has become an integral part of Germany's campaign on the seas—the Battle of the Atlantic.

When intensified air raiding began in September, 1940, it was, for some three months, mainly a battle for supremacy in the air. When Germany discovered that the Royal Air Force possessed sufficient strength to defend its skies in daytime, the Luftwaffe reverted to night tactics, striking more or less promiscuously throughout England and Scotland in raids which seemed bent more on damaging civilians and their property than in effecting any particular military damage.

Even as recently as last March it was declared that Britain's industrial machine—which apparently should have been the principle objective of German air raids—had suffered little more than a 5 per cent curtailment due to bombing damage. Even the more liberal estimates set this figure at no more than 20 per cent.

It even was hinted in some circles that Germany was seeking to spare as much of Britain's industrial machinery as possible so that when, and if, an invasion was successful there would be something worth salvaging for Germany.

But since the beginning of the present year the nature of Germany's air strategy has taken a noticeable change.

Raids Directed at Ports

Britain's tight censorship prohibited publication of details of military damage done in air raiding, but it was not difficult to see that the Nazi air machine was being directed with growing precision at the dozen or so major ports through which the mounting tide of American supplies, as well as those from the Empire, were being received.

Considering the fury with which the Luftwaffe struck at these ports, it was felt that at least some degree of damage was being done to impede the efficiency of these vital doorways.

In January, for instance, out of a total of 11 nights of heavy air raiding reported throughout Britain, major shipping stations received the brunt of attacks on six. London was raided heavily on five separate nights, while Cardiff, Bristol, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Swansea, and Southampton received varying degrees of damage on the others.

In February, after a long lull, Swansea, Hull, and Cardiff were struck at heavily, with intermittent assaults on London.

With the return of better flying weather in March, the coastal cities were hit with mounting intensity and regularity. Liverpool was bombed heavily on at least three successive nights; Cardiff, Plymouth each were attacked heavily twice; and Bristol, Hull, Glasgow and Southampton were damaged on at least one occasion. London and the industrial cities in the Midlands and northeast also were bombed, but not with the same systematic attention.

Docks Are Targets

Belfast received its heaviest raid of the war—told in terms of more than 500 casualties—in one raid alone during April, while Plymouth with its miles of docks and its broad harbor was raided six nights in succession, causing mass evacuations from certain parts of the City. Liverpool, whose miles of docks on the broad estuary of the Mersey are second only to those of London in capacity for handling ocean-going shipments, was "blitzed four nights in succession early this month.

Reaching now a new height of intensity, the Nazi air strategy is obviously directed at "bottling up" Britain. The air attack is not a substitute for the German sea campaign but a complementary part of the blockade—the effort to disrupt port facilities.

Vitally dependent upon overseas trade, particularly from the United States, Britain's volume of imports depends upon the ability to unload cargoes and then provide for their distribution.

This requires ample dock space, large numbers of unloading cranes, storing sheds and, equally important, rail facilities to carry goods to their destination. Many of Britain's ports are also industrial centers, and raw materials received from overseas are unloaded and passed directly into the hands of the manufacturer and processor.

Germany's purpose is to reduce docks, wreck hoisting apparatus and disrupt communications.

Costs Are Mounting

That this is being done, at least to some degree, there is little doubt, even at a mounting cost to Germany's Air Force.

Out over the Atlantic, U-boats, surface raiders, and Wolke-Wulff bombers are attacking vessels laden with supplies for Britain.

Over Britain, the German Air Force is co-operating by disrupting the apparatus by which the ships that reach port can be unloaded efficiently and their cargoes distributed.

This is the strategy of Germany's Air Force at present. It is a strategy which may be expected to increase in intensity as United States aid to Britain grows, and until British night fighter defense—ever growing in effectiveness — makes these damaging assaults impractical.

Newest British Bomb Held Capable Of Piercing 5 Inches of Armor Plate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

British accounts of the bombing of the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have disclosed the use of a new "armor piercing bomb." But there have been few details of this latest aerial weapon, first successful penetration bomb of the war.

Military experts believe, however, that the British have devised a heavier-bodied bomb which is capable of penetrating at least five inches of armor plate. It is understood to use a new steel alloy, and the British themselves have reported it as using a new and more intensive explosive.

The bomb is designed to reach its maximum velocity after a drop of 2,000 feet which permits dive bombing from comparatively accurate heights. Added details are still awaited, however, in view of the British reports of successes with the new bomb against the German battleships at Brest, which are protected with a deck armor of six inches.

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British Claim 70 P. C. Toll of New U-Boats

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Brassey's Naval Annual, a British publication, appeared yesterday with an estimate that more than 70 per cent of the German submarines commissioned in the past 12 months have been sunk.

Commander Harry Pursey, retired naval officer, wrote: "This rate, which should be possible of improvement, is probably greater than that of German replacement . . . and certainly greater than the supply of efficient crews available."

Sea Losses Low

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—British merchant shipping losses in April —301,070 tons out of a total of 488,124 tons sunk in all theaters of the war during the month—were the lowest in 11 months, it was announced today.

The month's total was included in an announcement May 10 which placed losses in the year since the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries at 1,098 ships totaling 4,734,407 tons.

The sharply reduced sinkings in the Atlantic Ocean, authoritative quarters asserted, indicated the effectiveness of counter-measures against Adolf Hitler's air, surface and undersea weapons.

"There are no signs that the results of the great efforts the enemy is making will enable him to attain the quick victory he needs," one high-placed informant said.

[Although the British announcement concerning April merchant shipping losses is interpreted as showindg a growth in effectiveness of measures to reduce Germany's sea blockade, this interpretation is at variance with earlier announcements concerning the gravity of the war at sea.

Britain has sought consistently to point out this gravity, as when the British Government denied the authenticity of figures made public through United States Senator Arthur Vandenburg recently—figures showing that only 781,984 tons of merchant shipping had been sunk in all parts of the world since the beginning of the year.]

The losses in the battle of the Atlantic, plus 187,054 tons of ships lost in the removal of troops from Greece and in other areas of the Mediterranean, made up the April total.

British, allied and neutral vessels in British service were included in the figures.

Since the war's start, the Admiralty announced, losses were 1,508 British, allied and neutral ships totaling 6,127,673 tons, for a monthly average of 306,354 tons.

Before the April figures were announced, the previous month's low total was in January, when the British announced 306,002 tons were lost.

Asked whether Britain could stand these losses for another year, an authoritative source said: "We are facing the situation with anxiety, tempered with confidence."

German Claims

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today that Nazi submarines had sunk nine merchant ships totaling 56,248 tons during a continued attack lasting several days on a convoy protected by destroyers.

This same convoy had earlier been under attack by submarines, losing four additional vessels of 20,000 tons, the Germans said, and bringing the convoy's total losses to 13 ships of 76,248 tons.

A communiqué said the German Air Force sank an 8,000-ton merchant ship off the Scottish east coast yesterday, and destroyed a small war vessel near Land's End last night.

In other actions, two large merchant ships and a patrol boat were reported heavily damaged by bombs and machine-gun fire.

Greek Naval Losses

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—The German radio claimed today that Greek naval losses included one cruiser, three destroyers and seven torpedo boats.

At the outbreak of the war, it said, the Greek Navy had two cruisers, 10 destroyers and 13 torpedo boats.

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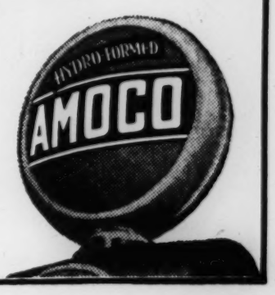

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Lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Oregon, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science of Health, Happiness, and Immortality," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theatre.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

It is my happy privilege to welcome you here this noon as guests of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, to hear a lecture on Christian Science.

Many centuries ago St. Paul wrote to the Church in Corinth, ". . . other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." This statement is just as true today as it was those hundreds of years ago and just as imperative in its demand.

The teachings of Christ Jesus, scientifically elucidated by Mary Baker Eddy, alone can serve as a foundation for permanent peace among nations, and for the individual attainment of health and happiness. To quote Mrs. Eddy: "There is no other way under heaven whereby we can be saved, and man be clothed with might, majesty, and immortality" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 185).

Our lecturer, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, will speak to us on this particular subject, the attainment through Christian Science of health, happiness, and immortality.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Health and happiness we all desire. Immortality most of us hope for. We can have all three. They live together in the spiritual idea of Life which Christian Science expounds and elucidates. Fortunately, this spiritual, health-giving, happiness-producing idea of Life is here. No one has to pass through the death shadow in order to find it. The immortal intelligence men have named God, makes eternally available to each of us everlasting health, perpetual happiness, immortal being. Here, now, today, tomorrow the immortal Life which is God is ours to express and enjoy. Christian Science ceaselessly challenges the apathy and indifference of mortals to this priceless fact.

What does one need to do to become aware of this immortal, spiritual idea of Life, and the health and happiness it bestows? The individual must be willing to use his God-given ability to think spiritually, to think the ideas which join one's thinking, and so one's life, with the all-loving and eternal Mind. What is God's greatest gift to you? It is your ability to think spiritually, healthfully, happily, eternally. This is your priceless talent, hidden by ignorant material thinking, but now being brought to light and utilized under the impulsion of Christian Science.

Where God Is Seen

All reasoning as to immortality, and the health and happiness it includes, must begin with God. What and where is God? God is not an enlarged human person living at some unknown address. God is the one everywhere-present intelligence, or Mind, of which our true selfhood is the expression. Can God be seen? Yes, but not with the physical eye. The physical eye sees physical persons and things. It has no capacity to see what is metaphysical—that is, above the physical—and cannot see Mind, intelligence. Mind is seen, or perceived, only by Mind-sense, spiritual sense, and it is seen where it is manifested. Christ Jesus manifested God, true Mind, more than others, and could say, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," meaning that he who perceived the activity and qualities of God which he manifested had seen something of the character of God. Man as idea is really the identified activity of God, or, in the words of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, page 475, he is "the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind. . . ." This is something to ponder: man is that by which Being, Mind, is identified.

It is time to stop clinging to physique and a temporary material organism as man and gratefully recognize that the Bible writer knew what he was talking about when he said man is the image of God. That is the man God makes, and that is the one real man now. What everlasting Mind originates, it perpetuates.

What man's spiritual identity is will appear as rapidly as we give up our belief in what man is not. While our thinking is clogged with falsely educated material beliefs in a material selfhood, no wonder we do not at once fully comprehend man's higher self and just what characterizes his immortal identity. But we begin by perceiving some of the divine qualities of the true man, his God-likeness, humility, faith, courage, love, unselfishness. As we love and live these, we find ourselves nearer their source, and our source, the Mind that is Deity. We find a friend in his qualities. So we find our eternal Friend by loving and living His qualities. Spiritual qualities alone qualify us to become conscious of our sonship with God.

Through Christian Science the individual learns how mentally to stick to the logical conclusion that an eternal God, or intelligent and eternal man; that a good God constitutes only a good man; that a healthful God constitutes only a healthy man. Like produces like, asserts Christian Science, and the Christian Scientist refuses to be moved from this simple scientific base by any, or all, of the testimony of matter and material sense. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health, on page 70, "The testimony of the corporeal senses cannot inform us what is real and what is delusive." By the corporeal, material senses is meant material seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, touching. They cognize only what is temporary and material, never God, His man, or the things that are eternal.

Material Senses Unreal

"Christian Science and the senses are at war," declares Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 101). Why? Because the material senses would have us believe life, mind, substance, truth, and man are in matter, which is unreal and unintelligent, and that matter is cause to us. Here is the best of reasons for taking issue with them and waging a war of extermination on their falsities, mortality, sin, sickness, death. Jesus' lifework lives on and on because it was built on an understanding of spiritual reality outside of, and above, material sense. We can find reality only where he found it, in the spiritual idea, the saving idea of Life, often called the Christ.

To sense something, that is, to be sensible of something, means to be conscious of that something. If you say, I see a house or I hear a noise, you mean that you are conscious of the house or noise. You sense them only as you think them. Without thought action, or mind action, there can be no sensing or sensibility of anything, even humanly. Material sense and sensibility are of and in the material mind. But since there is only one true Mind, the only true perceiving or sensibility is in that Mind. Real, permanent sensibility, or true perception, belongs to Mind, God, and the permanent sensibility of this all-seeing, all-hearing Mind is the only true perception man can have. With the spiritual sensibility or perception of infinite Mind, he, as the conscious expression of Mind, is forever endowed. Since Mind, God, is man's Being, Mind, God, constitutes and is the substance of man's seeing. With the permanent sensibility of all-seeing Mind, man perceives and understands spiritual life, creation, and his sonship with God.

The material senses are the sensing of mortal mind, God's opposite. "An image of mortal thought reflected on the retina, is all that the eye beholds" (Science and Health, p. 479). The five material senses can sense nothing outside of mortality's realm. They are therefore as devoid of reality and truth as is mortality, the negative opposite of the kingdom of God. To God and His man there are no material senses, for all true sensibility is of and in eternal Mind.

There Is No Material Sensation

We have seen that true sensibility or consciousness belongs only to Mind, God. Matter, which is the very opposite of Mind, God, cannot therefore have any real sensibility or sensation. But when one catches one's finger in the jamb of a heavy door, as I did not long ago, and has the full weight of the door swing onto it, there is a very definite temptation to believe there is sensation in matter. Such sensation is called pain. Another form of material sensation is anger, another intoxication, another hate, another lust. Look them over. They are all of the same stuff. They are entirely lacking in intelligence, or good, yet they clamor that they are life, painful or pleasurable. But Life is Mind, God. There is none other. Says Science and Health (p. 167), "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it." But how correct it? What seems to be sensation and life, but has none of the qualities of real Mind, the only Life, cannot really be, and we must know this.

But what of the finger? As a student of Christian Science I immediately contradicted the painful material sensation, declared that my life and selfhood were not in matter or material sensation; that in reality there was no material sensation, for all sensibility or consciousness is in Mind only; that the sensibility or consciousness of Mind perceives always harmony and perfection and never perceives aught that is painful or discordant; that man is one with and in God, Mind, not in matter, and as God's expression, constantly manifests the superiority of God to harmful physical forces which are powerless to enter the realm of Mind or distress its representative.

Did the treatment work? It did. Within two minutes the pain that had been excruciating had gone, and no bruise or discoloration of the finger resulted. Material sense had told a lie; got caught at it, and had its mouth stopped. Doesn't the Bible say, "The righteous shall see it, and rejoice: and all iniquity shall stop her mouth"? Shall see what? The spiritual idea of being, and seeing this shall stifle and stop the mouth of lying material sense.

Declare The Work of God

In the sixty-fourth Psalm we read, "All men . . . shall declare the work of God; for they shall wisely consider of his doing." That is what Jesus did. That is what Christian Science is helping us to do. Instead of concurring in the works of the devil and accepting as real and unescapable the sickness and woes of material sense, it teaches us to "declare the work of God," His perfect and harmonious spiritual creation and man, and wisely to consider and think upon what He has done.

When Jesus healed the blind beggar near Jericho, he must have had very clearly in mind "the work of God" and realized its perfection. He knew matter could not cause man to see, any more than it could cause man to be. In man's God-given right-mindedness lives man's eternal right-sightedness. Material sense said the man had no sight. But Jesus, conscious of man's oneness with ever-seeing Mind, said to the patient, "Receive thy sight: thy faith hath saved thee." What different points of view! The ability to see, Jesus knew, was inalienable from man's individuality, spiritual and perfect. Matter's claim to give sight, and then to take it away, never altered the divine fact. Before the Master's clear spiritual thinking the false assertion of matter was nullified and the patient mentally received and expressed his faculty to see. There was no treatment of the body, but a right evaluation of man as the conscious identity of all-seeing Mind.

True sight is never localized in matter, nor is it subject to time, organization, or space. To divine Mind there is no nearsightedness, no farsightedness, no distortion, or dimness. These are forms of material sensation, and as such, wholly false. Mind sees with the clarity of its own light and intelligence all that fills infinity, from the infinitesimal to the infinite. Its seeing is as perfect as its being. This lucid perception is eternally active and identified in man. A familiar hymn might be paraphrased to read,

I have no sight divided,
All-seeing Mind, from Thee;
In Thee is sight provided
For all mankind and me.

What We Have Is What We Think

Listen to the conversation around you on a train or bus and you may hear something like this: "I have had a cold for two weeks. It's getting to be a bore." Answer, "I have had an operation on my stomach and may have to have another in six months." From a neighbor, "All our family have had the mumps, and say, we had a time of it." Where do all these "haves" come from? "To have" means to possess. The only way one can "have" a condition is "to have" it in his thought. What an assortment of troubles mortals have in their mental kit bags, and how generous they are in sharing the exhibit with all who will take a look!

Since we can only have a condition by having it in thought, it follows that if we can root it out of thought we will no longer have it. Of course, we can only root out what does not belong to us. The method of ridding ourselves of what does not belong to us is simple. It is by letting the true idea of our individuality as spiritual, Mindlike, Godlike, so fill and enlighten our consciousness that we no longer consent "to have" what is really no legitimate condition, factor, or element of our true, God-created being.

In Place Of Dragons, Grass

Isaiah's grasp of spiritual reality should encourage all of us to explore the corridors of thought in this direction. The truths he brought to light give great comfort to the heavy burdened. In the thirty-fifth chapter of his prophecy, he tells us that, "in the habitation of dragons, where each lay, shall be grass with reeds and rushes." What a contrast! The terrifying, red and swollen dragons, those devilish states of thought that would threaten to devour us with fear, hate, anger, lust, lack, sin, and disease, shall give way to grass with reeds and rushes. These forms of plant growth, so essential to his people, offer no threat, no danger, no devastation. They bespeak provision and supply. Grass, in its many varieties, was the most important form of food for man and beast. Reeds and rushes gave the raw material for many things essential to their human comfort.

Let it be noted that the promise is that not where some dragons lay, but where each lay—big ones, little ones, in-between ones—shall be found the humble, productive, upward-growing, spiritual thoughts that provide mastery over the inflated falsities of material sense, and enthrone the spiritual idea of being. If the dragon that may seem to confront you seems slow to give ground, and error argues there is little hope of displacing it, know that what error says cannot be done is already done. The divine and eternal order is here and now. Never has man, the son and image of the All-God, fallen into the habitation of dragons nor become their prospective victim. Says Mrs. Eddy on page 17 of "No and Yes," "In Science there is no fallen state of being; . . . no escape from the focal radiation of the infinite." Know this, and you will stop iniquity's lying mouth.

A boy asked his Sunday school teacher if the serpent that tempted Adam and Eve in the third chapter of Genesis grew up to be the dragon mentioned by John in Revelation. The teacher said probably it was the same fellow, to which the boy replied, "Well, why didn't they kill it when it was young?"

What appear to be dragons to us are often the habits of bad thinking we have unconsciously allowed to develop over a period of years, habits of criticism, faultfinding, worry, selfishness, seeing our fellows through the lens of personal sense, rather than as our brothers in the Father's kingdom, dominating tendencies, material indulgences, and so on. Unless killed when they are young, these thought-habits grow to be dragons that threaten our health, happiness, and success. But no matter if the dragons have seemed to grow in the past, they can now give way before the omniactive spiritual ideas that root in the soil of humility, and grow in the sunshine of patience and sincerity.

Animate Error Not Life

Life and action go together. But in evaluating the material sense of things from the standpoint of divine Science it is necessary to see that mere material action does not express real Life any more than material thinking expresses real Mind. To illustrate:

One evening, some years ago, I was out walking with my fox-terrier dog. Of a sudden, he took off after a neighbor's cat. There was a lively race, but the cat escaped, as I presume the dog expected him to do. As I watched, the question came to my thought, Just what does all this represent from the mental standpoint? How should it be classified? There's plenty of action; an aggressive dog yields to forces that impel him, with no consideration, to chase a frightened cat. Certainly no such phenomenon originates with God or has a place in His kingdom, and yet see the action and movement. Isn't that life? So I reasoned.

I didn't see the answer at the moment, but later, when reading in Science and Health, I came upon the phrase "animate error." That answered the question. The scene was that of a material dog rushing a material cat, both impelled, or animated, by erring mortal mind. They were its puppets. But the sense of action wasn't true Life. It was like the action a dreamer sees in a dream. To his dream sense the dream action is life. When the dream sense is destroyed, with his awakening, there goes with it the dream sense of action and life. So all purely material action is but the action of the sense-dream, real to mortal dreamers, but wholly unreal to the higher spiritual sense which knows Life as God, and action as inherent only in eternal Mind and its ideas, never in mindless, lifeless matter or material organisms called man or beast. What mortals think of as a material organic body and its animate organic action isn't expressive of the activity of Life, God. Nor does this form of animate error afford an avenue of approach to, or a means for material beliefs to establish a contact with, the individuality of man. He, as Mind's idea, has no organic physical anchorage, no material inside, or outside. God is within and without all that really is. Man's identity is safely hidden from all error in this infinitude of Mind, Spirit, God.

Because Life is God there is, in Science, no sick life, sinning life, warring life, or dying life. These are all forms of animate error. Again, what thinks disease, writes, talks, telephones, telegraphs of disease is, too, but the more mental form of mortal mind in action. It is never man. Man declares only the work of God.

The Bible And Science and Health

A woman over 80 living in South Africa became interested in Christian Science. A year later the pastor of the orthodox church to which she belonged came to call and saw Science and Health on her table. He criticized her severely for having it. Quietly she asked him to tell her just what was his concept of God, heaven, devil, hell. His answers were hesitatingly given and were far from satisfactory. Then said she: "I have been a member of your church for 50 years. I have been reading this little book for less than a year. In that time I have learned from it more of the nature and nearness of God, of what man is, of heaven, and of the meaning of hell, than in all those 50 years. I think it would be a very good book for you to read."

There are still some good people who criticize Christian Science without ever studying its textbook. Such an attitude often robs the one who indulges it of that which would bring into his life health and happiness. Disraeli has said, "It is much easier to be critical than to be correct." Public libraries and Christian Science Reading Rooms make the book easily available to all. Science and Health is based on the Scriptures.

Now and then I hear someone say, I read Science and Health, but I do not seem to remember much of what I have read. The story is told of an Arab father who sent his very young son to bring water in his basket from a near-by stream. The boy tried several times, but always the water would seep out before he reached his father. Discouraged, he said, "Father, I cannot bring the water to you in the basket. It all seeps out before I reach you." "Yes," said the father, "but see, son, how beautifully clean your basket is." The human mind may not retain in full measure the deep truths of Spirit as set forth in Science and Health, but it cannot remain unbenefited by them.

Mary Baker Eddy

A professional man who had made an outstanding success of his profession once said to me: "The greatness of Mrs. Eddy's work astounds me when I think of the wealth of original ideas she has presented to human thought. Here I am a man well-educated, successful in my profession, but when I ask myself, Have I given even one new, constructive idea to my fellow men, the answer is, No.

"Yet Mrs. Eddy, an obscure, gentle woman, facing the bitter hostility of theologians, medical practitioners, and physical scientists, and the indifference of the world, has given to mankind, in her book, a wealth of God-originated ideas, and proved by demonstration that they are the true ideas of existence. Her work is beyond comparison with that of any other man or woman in this age."

Appreciation and love for this great woman grow as one's understanding of Christian Science grows, for only so can one evaluate in a fair measure the spiritual depth of her living and thinking, which made it possible for her to perceive and to express in such a usable manner the deep things of God. We can do no less in thinking of Mrs. Eddy than to follow the wise admonition of Solomon, who said of a righteous woman, "Give her of the fruit of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."

The Chariots Of God

During the centuries when the Bible was being written, chariots were largely the measure of a ruler's strength. On one occasion the Philistines mobilized thirty thousand chariots against Israel, according to the account in I Samuel. The Psalmist, desiring to turn the thought of men to the invincible forces of God, writes in the sixty-eighth Psalm, "The chariots of God are . . . thousands of angels: the Lord is among them."

The chariots of God, His legions of angels, are the invincible host never to be defeated. They know no national boundaries, they fight for no personal ambition. They defend spiritual reality. Against them the forces of mortal men can never mobilize an invading force. Mortals may war in the plane of mortal thinking, never in the universe of Spirit, God, Love. War is a conflict between gradations of mortal thinking, and to that side expressing in the larger degree devotion to the things of Spirit, trust in the chariots of God to bring to light the reign only of justice and right, must ultimately come the victory.

The spiritual idea reveals to us that right where, to material sense, conflict and carnage appear to be, the angel legions—the chariots of God—are present, and working day and night. They are the very thoughts of God, which belong to the only true consciousness of every statesman, general, soldier, and civilian of every land. They bring to each the sense of the love, the wisdom, the justice of God. They bind the human will, stifle mad ambition, establish the rights of all to freedom of thought and action, and, in the words of the Psalmist, bring "the counsel of the heathen [mortal-minded thinking] to nought" and "the devices of the people of none effect."

Let us know this. Let us be helpers in establishing the only lasting peace there can ever be, the peace that comes from the activity of the legions of God's angels in the consciousness of ourselves and our brothers of every land. Let us see to it that we recognize the presence and the activity of the chariots of God in our thinking and permit them to conquer there the material belief in war at home or abroad. They are always here willing, eager to enlighten you and me and all with the fire of that eternal light glimpsed by Elisha, the light of the spiritual idea of Life. It reveals a new creation, or, as Mrs. Eddy puts it, "a fresh universe" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 87), where happiness, health, peace and immortality are divinely natural, and war is unthought and unknown.

Building Industry Leaders Urge Caution for Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Now that new houses and big buildings are going up all over the country and the construction industry is feeling the glow of prosperity again after long years of inactivity, its leaders might be expected to do a little basking in the long-awaited sunshine. But they aren't.

At a meeting here of the Producers' Council, composed of manufacturers of building materials and architects, speakers did quote figures to show encouraging activity in the private building industry. But they didn't stop there. They gave major consideration to means for preventing over-building now and for saving up enough construction to provide a backlog when the defense program is brought to a close.

Builders and their financial advisers apparently learned hard lessons from the last boom and depression and are profiting by them. This time they are looking ahead to see how they can continue to provide employment for the 1,900,000 men who, according to Government forecasts, will be working on construction sites during the current year.

Two Moves Proposed

Two types of activity were proposed. First, speakers suggested methods of holding back the more expensive private building during the defense period so as to release this particular type of building when Government spending for construction stops. Second, they urged study to promote sound financing of public works.

A keynoter of this program was H. E. Foreman, managing director of the Associated General Contractors of America, who urged the building industry to look beyond its own job in post-defense planning.

"We must use our best efforts," said Mr. Foreman, "to do a planning job of our own that will fit into the larger conception of Federal-planned public works. Thus we shall be able to help to solve the broad social problems the post-defense period will bring."

An American Bankers Association expert, Ernest M. Fisher, made some specific proposals for checking a boom and spreading construction over a long period.

Residential Rate

The current volume of residential construction is satisfactory, he pointed out. Last year approximately 540,000 residential units were constructed as compared with only 50,000 in 1934, and the present volume seems likely to continue as long as the defense program continues. But an abrupt termination of the program, he said, would be likely to cause a precipitate drop in building. The longer the emergency, the sharper the drop, he predicted.

It is possible, however, to modify the result of such a stoppage of defense activities, he held, by setting up restraints upon residential building during this period of intensified government spending. Such restraints, he said, might be necessary in order to concentrate national resources upon the defense program. But in any case, they could prove useful.

"Postponed expenditures might serve as a reservoir which could be tapped after the emergency had terminated," said Mr. Fisher. "Such restrictions, however, if applied, must be introduced with the greatest care if dislocations are to be avoided. They should probably be introduced gradually, locality by locality."

Price Range Limits

Price range restrictions, Mr. Fisher suggested, might be the answer. He outlined a licensing plan designed to limit the building of homes in the higher price ranges, with price variations to meet the needs of different parts of the country. Postponement of the building of expensive houses would provide a backlog for the industry when the defense program is brought to a close, Mr. Fisher pointed out.

The construction industry was urged to work for the establishment of a national tax commission to study the proper financing of public works after the defense building period by Thomas F. Holden, President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, a statistical service for the building industry.

"Study of the ways and means of financing public works is a very important piece of unfinished national business," said Mr. Holden.

As for private building after the emergency period. Mr. Holden considered hopefully large-scale rehabilitation of blighted areas. The bill recently passed by the New York Legislature may set a pattern for such activity, he thought.

"If the exigencies of all-out defense should cause delays in financing large-scale projects, preparation of surveys and plans and the securing of necessary local legislation could produce a back-log of large-scale projects for erection in the post-emergency period," Mr. Holden declared.

Kansas Debates Relief Law Change to Get U. S. Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—Kansans are wondering whether to repeal a section of their State law and receive Federal aid for their relief program or to maintain the law and forfeit Federal aid.

One of the two measures faces them, and they have until July 1 to decide which way to turn. For the State law requires that the names of all relief recipients be published in the legal or official newspaper of each county. But the Federal Government amended its Social Security Act two years ago, provided for secrecy, and now this State has until July 1 to conform or lose its Federal aid money.

Somewhat more than $6,000,000 a year in Federal funds is at stake, for Washington sends more than $5,000,000 to pay half of each check to this State's dependent children, blind, and aged needy. In addition, the 1941 Legislature allocated another $1,000,000 a year for old-age assistance, and this would also be matched with Federal funds.

Special Session Needed

The Legislature at Topeka adjourned without taking any final action on the matter. Consequently, a special session is expected between now and mid-summer.

To keep Federal aid money coming steadily, many Kansans at first were inclined to feel that the State should amend its legal requirements and conform with Federal regulations, as other States whose laws conflicted have done. But their first impression was not a lasting one.

The more they considered the matter the more they were inclined to feel that their requirement was sound. It was open, above-board, and provided for the self-correction of graft. To drop it, they reasoned, would be to add materially to the list of those on relief rolls, and to increase the probability of dishonesty.

If the lists increased considerably after providing for Federal aid, the State, contributing its portion, might actually economize by pruning the rolls and paying its own relief bills.

Sales Tax Considered

Furthermore, some insisted, Kansas thus would be managing its own affairs and resisting what some called "further governmental control"—both of which ideas have strong appeal to many traditionally independent Kansans.

Levying a 3 per cent State sales tax instead of the present 2 per cent sales tax would provide sufficient additional funds, authorities say. And by careful pruning of the list this additional levy might not be necessary for more than two years, they add. This would take into account the impetus to employment by the national defense program throughout the State.

One compromise proposal would have Kansas counties publish the total amount of assistance grants and the total number of payments without giving the details of each check, as some other States now do.

Legislators in Many States Take Pity on Taxpayers

CHICAGO (AP)—Legislators took pity on the taxpayers in many states this year.

As the lawmaking season waned, an Associated Press survey showed that effective attempts to hold taxation at its present level, or even reduce it, were made by Legislatures throughout the country.

There were no new taxes voted in Vermont, where an annual reduction of $120,000 was made possible by revised income exemptions and a reduced bank-deposit tax.

Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania took a firm stand against any "new" taxes in his State this year, and none was given serious consideration by the Legislature.

Iowa residents, too, have escaped new assessments.

$21,000,000 Saving

By failing to re-enact a 1 per cent emergency levy on personal incomes, the New York Legislature saved taxpayers an estimated $21,000,000 which would have been collectible next year.

In Maryland, the Legislature has approved bills reducing taxes on investment income from 6 to 5 per cent and on earned income from 2½ to 2 per cent. It also has cut real estate levies 2.6 cents for the next biennium.

Legislators in Indiana did their bit by cutting the State gross-income tax rate for retailers from 1 per cent to ½ of 1 per cent.

Nebraska lawmakers killed five proposed luxury-tax laws, while those in Maine killed bills to tax incomes, certain luxuries and intangibles, and tobacco products. New Mexico refused to put through new taxes on tobacco and "juke" boxes.

Corporation Taxes

In the field of corporation taxes, Georgia declined to approve a measure doubling the insurance-premium tax, Utah's corporation tax bill failed in committee, Iowa refused to impose a 2 per cent surtax on corporation stock dividends, and Maryland killed a proposed special manufacturers' tax and a tax on ice-cream makers.

A measure to allow cities to levy a $1,000 license fee on out-of-State firms failed of passage in Indiana.

No action on major tax measures had been taken in Massachusetts or Connecticut. Colorado exempted certified nonresidents from inheritance, income, and gift taxes.

Various chain-store tax measures were killed in New Mexico, New York, Tennessee, and Maine. The Governor of Colorado signed a bill exempting gasoline filling stations from the State's chain-store tax. In New Jersey, a bill placing a special unemployment relief assessment on mercantile chain stores has been buried in the Assembly's Judiciary Committee since it was introduced Feb. 17.

Piece-Work

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Private Robert D. Campbell at Camp Croft received a letter from his former co-workers in Aurora, Ill., which was 5,000 inches long. The letter, containing 90 notes pieced together and many photos, cost 60 cents to mail.

Serious Shipping Shortage Hampers Far East's Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—A serious shipping situation has been caused in the Far Eastern trade by the increased sinking of ships and the withdrawal of European vessels from the Pacific according to a report published in the Far Eastern Survey by the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. American, Japanese, Scandinavian and Dutch merchant ships are finding it impossible to replace the losses.

It is estimated that over 60 per cent of British overseas shipping operations to and from China had been withdrawn by the end of last year. No British ships are reported to be running between America and the Orient, and many vessels have been removed from the American-Australian run.

Although American shipping in the Pacific area has increased substantially, the gap left by the British has not yet been filled. The net tonnage of vessels clearing American ports for the Far East increased 61 per cent from August, 1939 to January, 1941, reports the Survey. American tonnage for Australia and New Zealand during the same time increased 130 per cent. British-American negotiations to store 250 million pounds of Australian wool in the United States as an emergency reserve stimulated American shipping to the Antipodes, the Survey points out.

Despite the establishment of a Division of Emergency Shipping and an ambitious building program, additions to American tonnage are still insufficient. In April priorities were put on cargo moving from the Netherlands Indies to the United States, when 60 per cent of the available shipping space was reserved for tin and rubber. Priorities on bauxite and manganese ore were also instituted.

A spectacular proposal that may cause a bottleneck in the transcontinental railroad system if adopted, reports the Survey, is the routing of cargo from the Orient to the Pacific Coast overland rather than through the Panama Canal. This it is pointed out, would parallel the Japanese shift of raw silk to transcontinental rail lines. This change and the possible requisitioning of the intercoastal fleet for overseas service might overburden the railroads, despite the assurances of Ralph Budd, Defense Advisory Commission transportation chief, that they are adequate to handle all the business they receive.

The inability of Japan to fill the demands of Pacific trade and to satisfy her own military needs has led to drastic control measures, the Survey reports. The postponement of docking for repairs has been protested by Japanese insurance companies and shipowners. Compulsory overloading is another step contemplated. Since June 1939, when Japan's shipbuilding program bogged down, no official figures have been published, but it is estimated that less than 400,000 tons, as against 455,000 tons for 1937 and 1938, were turned out in 1939. The cost of a medium-sized vessel has increased almost four times since the outbreak of the China affair. It now takes a year and three quarters to build a large-sized ship that formerly required only 10 months. Japanese shipyards are on a priorities system for materials and are reported to be obtaining only a half of the steel they have requested.

The worst effects of the pinch are being experienced by the countries which lack an appreciable shipping of their own. Normally accommodating less than 6 per cent of her own shipments, Thailand may be forced to handle much more of them. The Philippines began building up a merchant marine two years ago but has not achieved any substantial degree of independence, and in 1940 carried only 1.7 per cent of her own commerce. The shipping shortage may prove disastrous to Philippine sugar economy. It has already resulted in increased rates on sugar from Manila to United States Atlantic ports and in a decline in the price of Philippine sugar. It is estimated that 230,000 tons out of the Philippines' duty free quota of 850,000 long tons may be unable to find transportation. The tonnage of vessels entering and clearing Chinese ports decreased 14 per cent in 1940. The withdrawal of foreign tonnage and the inability of Japan to take care of business relinquished, according to the Far Eastern Survey, have greatly increased the gravity of China's situation.

Five Cents Buys Lunch For High School Students

MONTEBELLO, Calif. (AP)—Nickel luncheons have been instituted at Montebello Junior High School by Principal Lee Collins, by taking advantage of surplus food commodities. A typical lunch: Ham and lima beans, graham muffins, raisin cake, hot chocolate.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 13, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Betty Perrin Brings Conventions Home

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mary Todd Lincoln tried, as she had many times before, to spruce Lincoln up a bit that fateful night as they dressed to attend the performance at Ford's Theater. She wanted him to wear a new shawl. The President demurred. He preferred the soft comfort of his shabby old gray Scotch shawl that came down to his heels. And the President had his way. This shawl, with its worn fringe and dark striped border, his favorite because of its generous size, was thrown over him as he lay in the little house across the street from the theater after Wilkes Booth had played his infamous role.

Mrs. Betty Perrin, to whom this precious shawl now belongs, feels that it had much to do with her getting her very unique job as managing director of a convention bureau. Only two other women in the country, so far as she knows, hold such a position. Mrs. Perrin, a Washingtonian by birth and a true Californian by adoption, said that the shawl had been given to her mother by her uncle, Alexander Williamson, who tutored the Lincoln children at the White House.

Holds Heirloom Show

She remembers as a little girl seeing it hang comfortingly and inconspicuously over the back of her uncle's chair, and liking to hear its story. But not until she put on an heirloom show in Stockton, California, and loaned the Lincoln shawl as a major attraction, did Stockton wake up to Betty Perrin's possibilities.

So many people came to see the heirloom show, and the Historical Museum so generously benefited as a consequence, that the men of Stockton thought maybe she could do something to put new life into their Convention Bureau.

"It took them almost three months to decide that a woman could be trusted to handle a convention bureau," Mrs. Perrin said with a twinkle in her bright eyes, "but they finally concluded that as it was doing so poorly already, I couldn't do much more damage. So I became the Managing Director of the Stockton Convention and Tourist Bureau."

Like everybody else to whom a convention is a thrill, I wanted to know how she went about managing one—and managing to get one to manage. I hardly know whether I was more pleased and enchanted watching her expressive face, or being guided by her irrepressible enthusiasm through the mazes of the convention business.

"It's great fun fighting a man's game," she said briskly, "especially when the winning spells community benefit, plus constant opportunity for self-discipline and for gaining a greater understanding of human nature. Such is convention promotion.

How to Land One

"Every city of any importance has a convention bureau," she went on to explain. "Sometimes it is part of a Chamber of Commerce, sometimes it is separate, but its purpose is to solicit and service group meetings and conventions for that particular city. Its value is both direct and indirect. Last year conventions left 25 million dollars of 'new' money in New York City alone."

I gasped my amazement, but she went nonchalantly on. "Indirectly conventions give a city not only favorable publicity, but an opportunity for visitors to see the city and like it. This often leads to new industries and residents."

It was easy to appreciate that managing a convention bureau was a man-sized piece of work. I wondered what training had prepared Betty Perrin for its far-reaching implications.

Had No Special Training

"I believe it just came of my desire to help others," she said, slipping back her silver fox furs and crinkling up the corners of her eyes in a winning smile. "I had no particular training for such work. I started out as a commercial artist, and then studied and worked at dress designing in New York. People weren't as interested in American designers a few years ago as they are today, and when I went to Stockton to live, I knew there was no field for it there. So the idea of the heirloom show popped into my head. The Stockton Historical Museum Society needed a boost. It was doing something for others, so I pitched in. "The first convention I succeeded in getting for Stockton was the G. A. R. That was a thrill. But the largest was the American Legion. That time we took care of 15,000."

As a result of this outstanding bit of work, Mrs. Perrin was admitted as the only woman member of the International Association of Convention Bureaus. "Conventions, you know," she tossed off, "direct the control of three billion dollars a year, and are responsible for the largest portion of the travel business in the country."

Ambassadress by Air

"And speaking of travel," she continued lightly, "as a result of the national standing my membership in the International Association of Convention Bureaus had given me, I was invited to make a transcontinental trip by air, visiting 35 cities as a good-will ambassadress, and speaking before as many civic and women's clubs en route.

"You'll never guess what mainly captured the fancy of the reporters wherever I went," she flung off gaily. "It was the fact that when I wanted to change my appearance, I put a different feather in my hat. You see, being allowed only a limited amount of baggage in the plane, I had to be resourceful, and thought of changing feathers instead of hats. It made a great hit with the boys—particularly with those who had wives that had a penchant for hats!"

"Is convention promotion a good field for women?"

Betty Perrin says this is a question someone always asks, so I put it to her again. Her reply, she told me, never varies.

"Any woman, properly equipped, who is willing to recognize and be governed by the limitations of her sex, should make a success in convention work. One unbreakable rule I have set myself in this business," she concluded, "is never to accept an invitation to private parties at conventions, and to maintain at all times my role as official hostess."

Betty Perrin, Managing Director of the Stockton (Calif.) Convention and Tourist Bureau, is enthusiastic about her job—a job, incidentally, that very few women hold. "It's great fun fighting a man's game," Betty Perrin says, "especially when the winning spells community benefit, plus constant opportunity for self-discipline and for gaining a greater understanding of human nature."

Air-Line Heads, Being Wise Men, Are Giving Flying Public Better and Better Food

By Jane Kirk Huntley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Air transportation has been advancing along mechanical lines since its inception. But now that planes are pretty well standardized, competitive attention is being turned toward details, especially food. Ten years ago you could be thankful to get a sandwich and a piece of fruit to eat in flight. And when fried chicken served de luxe box-lunch style appeared, it was thought the ultimate had been reached. But people who travel often by air get tried of fried chicken.

So today the culinary department draws much of the attention of air-line officials. In order to have standardized service across the country they are setting up their own kitchens at strategic points, instead of having meals supplied by caterers of varying degrees. All air lines are gradually replacing the box or tray-on-knee service with table service. In the larger planes for 40 passengers, and in transoceanic planes, steam tables are appearing. Rotation of menus has been worked out, and though it has not yet been found possible to offer a selection of foods, that may be only a matter of time.

Pioneering in New Field

The skilled caterers and chefs from restaurants, hotels, or ocean liners, who have been drawn into this fascinating business, have before them the task of pioneering in a new field of cookery. They must give their knowledge wings, so to speak. Already they are experimenting and have learned much by flying along with their food. Recently a steak cooked in New York was examined at various points across the country and found to be still delicious as far west as Kansas City. The effect of altitude on different foods is being studied. New packing processes are being considered. A special powder has had to be found to sterilize beetle-ware dishes, which are ruined by scalding water.

The problems are numerous, and each air line has different ones, depending on the route it travels. Planes that pass over level ground do not have to fly as high as those that cross mountains. Consequently, their atmosphere more closely resembles that on land, and foods do not spoil so readily. Radishes sometimes turn black and strong flavored in a high altitude. Lady Baltimore and sponge cakes fall flat when taken into the air. Strawberry shortcakes can only be served when they are to be eaten shortly after taking off, for the rarity of the atmosphere dries out whipped cream. Altitude has a drying effect, and therefore moist, spongy puddings and moist breads have thus far proved impractical.

Scrambled eggs are the only kind that can be carried already cooked, and these require the trickiest preparation of all. They must be cooked to just a certain point before packing so that when they continue cooking in their hot containers they will be taken out properly done, but not rubbery. Of course, onions, and fruits that change color are out of the question. Clear soups have been found most practical, for thick soups sometimes get thicker in the air.

Stratosphere Cooking Easier

You might think the new stratosphere plane, traveling so much higher than other planes, would offer the most complex problems, but its food problems are the simplest, because this plane reproduces the atmosphere on land, and so can carry almost any edibles.

To have your meals depend upon the weather forecast seems a strange thing, but so it is on the planes that fly across the oceans. The length of time the clipper has to remain in the air depends on the weather forecast, and the amount of gas to be carried depends upon the length of time it must stay in the air. Gas is more important, so passengers and their food can only take up whatever weight is left over. More gas means fewer passengers and consequently less food. All food is carefully weighed on before each trip. Serving equipment equals a fixed weight of 157 pounds. Three meals per person weigh on the average of 12 pounds.

Transoceanic Service

Transoceanic clippers offer the most de luxe service of all. Meals are served at tables and in courses by two stewards, who must be able to speak several different languages. These flying boats carry all the meals (three or four) needed per passenger for the entire trip. The first meal to be served is carried ready cooked in the same large thermos jugs used by air lines on land. The other meals may be cooked or partly cooked and packed in these containers, to be warmed on the steam table which is a feature of the transoceanic planes.

The young men and women who serve you meals in flight are smallish people, for weight is at a premium in the air and the tiny galleys in which they must work are handier for them. I talked with two stewards of the Pan-American Airways, one French, the other Swiss. When asked if they had much to do with children on these flights, they chuckled and winked at each other.

"Especially now," said one. "Many children are traveling all alone and we must be regular nursemaids."

At the TWA offices I met a young hostess who had just arrived from a flight, trim in her white uniform and blue shirt. In the few months she has been with the company she has learned that the passengers like to know exactly where they've eaten each part of their meal and how far they have traveled while eating. So she has to have these figures at the tip of her tongue.

Three Miles to an Olive

If the meal is eaten slowly and takes an hour, the eater may have traveled 200 miles. It takes approximately three miles to eat an olive; 15 miles for a cup of bouillon, and 45 miles for a breast and drumstick of chicken and a portion of Julienne potatoes. A steak takes 25 miles and dessert about 15 miles.

A vivacious stewardess of the American Airlines, who has been with the company four years and is now overseeing new stewardesses on their first flights, told me she had served meals to many famous persons, including Robert Montgomery, Sonja Henie and her mother and father, and most of the Roosevelts except the President himself.

Experience has taught her, though, to watch out for precocious little boys. "They make model airplanes," she explained, "and often know more about flying than we stewardesses do. They are apt to ask a technical question in a high piping voice so that everyone on the plane turns to hear what the answer is. Those are my most embarrassing moments. I quickly think of something very important that must be done right way, and before I come back, I call one of the pilots on my little phone and get the right answer."

This is the last of two articles on serving meals in airplanes.

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Pick Up Your Self-Confidence And Try Making Yeast Rolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Things we remember about good meals—the relish tray, the first course, the tiny rolls right hot from the oven. Small things give the master touch. Plan meals around these trifles.

Rolls, especially, we remember. Scrumptious, small, luscious ones fit for kings. Luscious, yes, but simple as pie to make. Or, maybe I should say, simpler? The idea is not to be afraid of yeast. Get to know it. A proper introduction, and the rest is straight going.

First, and most important, anyone can make good yeast rolls—that is, anyone who wants to. So, pick up your self-confidence and give it a big pat on the back. Yeast is just a leavening agent with some pernickety ideas on temperature and time. It likes warmth, and it likes time to stretch out and grow.

All of which brings us down to business—and a finger in the dough—discovering a pet recipe, putting it together correctly, letting the dough rise, considering the matter of a bit of kneading, and all the secrets of a smart roll.

The recipe comes first and here it is, the right proportions for about 24 yummy rolls. File this for future reference.

Delicious Rolls

1¼ cups milk
1-2 yeast cakes
3 tablespoons sugar
2 teaspoons salt
5 tablespoons melted butter
¼ cup lukewarm water
1 egg
5½ cups bread flour

Whys and Wherefores

Milk makes a moister, better-keeping, better-flavored roll. Besides, milk is more nutritious than water. Scald it first. Then pour the hot liquid into a bowl and add the sugar and salt.

Sugar makes the rolls taste better and helps to give them their golden-brown crust.

Salt, of course, is just for flavor, and don't add a lot more than you need for it has retarding action on yeast.

Now, let the liquid cool to lukewarm and, in the meantime, sift the bread flour, melt the shortening, and soften the yeast in a quarter cup of lukewarm water.

Pay no attention to the amount of yeast specified in a recipe. Use as much or as little as you wish depending on how much time you want to devote to breadmaking. A lot will make the dough rise faster; a little requires more time to produce the same results. But the point is, don't be timid of yeast. As long as the dough rises to the right degree and is baked correctly, there will be no yeasty flavor to worry about.

Test Yeast

Test yeast, to make sure it is good, by adding a bit of sugar to yeast and lukewarm water. Good yeast will start to act immediately and will froth up nicely.

Add softened **Yeast** to liquid in bowl just as soon as liquid has cooled to lukewarm. Only, do make sure the liquid is lukewarm. Yeast has no courage in the face of high temperatures.

At this point a beaten **Egg** does wonders. My favorite recipe adds one egg well beaten to the liquid and yeast mixture. Eggs tenderize, give a fine, even texture, a more delicate flavor. Let your conscience be your guide—rolls with or without eggs!

Now stir in half the sifted bread flour and add the melted shortening. Last, blend in the remaining flour. Have the dough stiff enough to turn out onto a slightly floured board for kneading but soft enough so that kneading right at first seems a sticky business. As you knead, use just a powdering of flour on the board. If you have more flour on the board you will knead it into the dough, and flour so added gives streaky bread or rolls.

Grease a clean, large bowl, place the kneaded dough in the bowl to **Rise**. Cover well so a crust won't form on top and keep in a warm place where dough will stay between 82 and 86 degrees F. Let the dough rise till at least twice its original size, and if you are using a real bread flour, let it rise even more.

Test dough for correct lightness by pressing top slightly with finger. If the dent starts to rise up again, let your dough rise until a **dent remains a dent!**—proving there is very little more rising power.

Cut dough down and knead again. Set to **Rest** for about 10 minutes while greasing the pans. This rest period allows the dough to regain its elasticity after being pummelled and is important in roll-making, for **rested dough gives better shaped rolls.**

Shaping the rolls is most fun of all. Try all kinds—cloverleaf, bowknots, parkerhouse, twists, cinnamon rolls and rings, fruited buns, fan tans. Shape them, set them to rise until light, and then bake at 375 degrees F. for about 25 minutes.

Cloverleafs: Three tiny bits of dough rolled into balls, dipped in butter, and baked in muffin tin.

Bowknots: Pencil-like pieces of dough rolled round on board with palm of hand. Take about 6 inches of dough, tie a knot, tuck ends neatly under knot and bake on a flat greased sheet.

Braids: Roll dough out to ¼ inch thickness. Cut ½-inch wide strips, about 6 inches long. Braid 3 strips together, tucking ends neatly under each end and bake on greased baking sheet.

Fan Tans: Roll dough out to ¼-inch thickness, rectangular in shape. Grease with melted butter. Cut strips, 2 inches wide. Pile 6 or 7 strips on top of each other. Then, with a sharp knife, cut 2-inch sections and set in muffin pans with separate layers of dough showing on top.

Betsy Worden Elliott

Contentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have a quiet little home with a friendly open door.
Two rooms there are, they meet my need, I could not ask for more.
There are flour sacks at my windows with ruffled edge of blue,
And on every hand the purple sage; I love its misty hue.
My table is a dry-goods box curtained with blue and white,
With a bowl of desert flowers there at dinner time each night,
My chairs are gaily cushioned; there's a rag rug on my floor.
I've homemade shelves that hold my books, a goodly, well-worn store.
There's a blowing field of buckwheat. I've a hive of honey bees;
They pillage where the buckwheat flings its fragrance on the breeze.
My two cows come at eventide and stand beside the rail,
And wait soft-eyed until I bring my stool and milking pail.
And then my man comes through the sage in his overalls of blue,
And says, "A home like this is good, with a wife, my dear, like you."

EMILY PATTERSON SPEAR

Sewing Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sew rickrack to the underside of the hem of pillowcases or other articles which you intend to decorate with a hand-crocheted edge. Arrange the rickrack in such a way that only a bit of the points will show on the right side. When crocheting catch the hook into the points instead of into the material. When the article wears out, it is then an easy matter to rip off the rickrack braid and use the handmade lace on something else.

When patching used garments made of washable prints, use the wrong side of the new patch instead of the right side. Such a patch is less noticeable since it matches more nearly the somewhat faded material.

To insure an even hem on napkins use the hemmer of the desired width on the sewing machine. Do not thread the sewing machine needle. This will fold in the hem evenly and it will then be ready for hand sewing.

When cutting anything from velvet, pin the pattern to the wrong side of the velvet and the velvet will be easier to cut.

Use narrow hat elastic on babies' bibs instead of tape or ribbon. The elastic permits of the bib being adjusted easily over the head. There are no strings to tie, nor troublesome knots to untie later.

'Young America Wants to Help' Is Living Up to Its Name

By Mary Hornaday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Young folks in the United States are sacrificing graduation bouquets, cleaning silver, selling their pets, and sharing their inheritances to reduce suffering among British youth, reports Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Chairman of Young America Wants to Help.

Mrs. Roosevelt, whose husband, the son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, has been serving until lately as a major in Britain's Middlesex Regiment, announced here recently that her organization, a division of the British War Relief Society, had received contributions of approximately $70,000 from 220,000 young people of school and college age.

Shipped to England up to April 15, she said, had been 12 mobile feeding stations, 6,000 overcoats, 26,700 suits of woolen underwear, 2,800 wool crib blankets and 9,800 pairs of arctics.

Message From the Princesses

In return has come a letter from Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret asking Mrs. Roosevelt to tell their "unknown friends who wish us well how touched we are by what they are doing for us.

"We believe," said the royal youngsters, "that there will be much that we children can do in days to come for the welfare and happiness of all people, and we hope that the link which is being forged between the young of both our countries will grow even stronger in those days when peace comes to us once more."

One shipment of 1,000 overcoats went down with a torpedoed ship; but since they were insured, a similar number was immediately dispatched by the next boat.

Through the help of manufacturers, Mrs. Roosevelt's organization has been able to bring the price of an overcoat down to $2. A pair of arctics costs 50 cents and a suit of warm underwear, 75 cents. It's amazing, when I think how much money I've spent for children's clothes in the past," says the former President's daughter-in-law.

How the Group Operates

Mrs. Roosevelt's group operates through private schools, colleges and commercial institutions, and through public schools where boards of education will permit it. Founded in New York in October, it now has branches in 29 States. Recently a group of college student representatives from Wisconsin, Texas, Leland Stanford, Barnard and Harvard called on President Roosevelt and Lord Halifax to receive their thanks for the work already done.

Mrs. Roosevelt believes Young America Wants To Help is unusual—in that every cent raised goes into relief. Operating expenses are borne by the British War Relief Society. A general name was selected; so the organization can turn its efforts to other fields if the need changes. Each school child is allowed to attach his name to his gift, and in many instances, correspondence acquaintanceships have resulted.

Mrs. Roosevelt herself is a daughter of Joseph E. Willard, a former American Ambassador to Spain.

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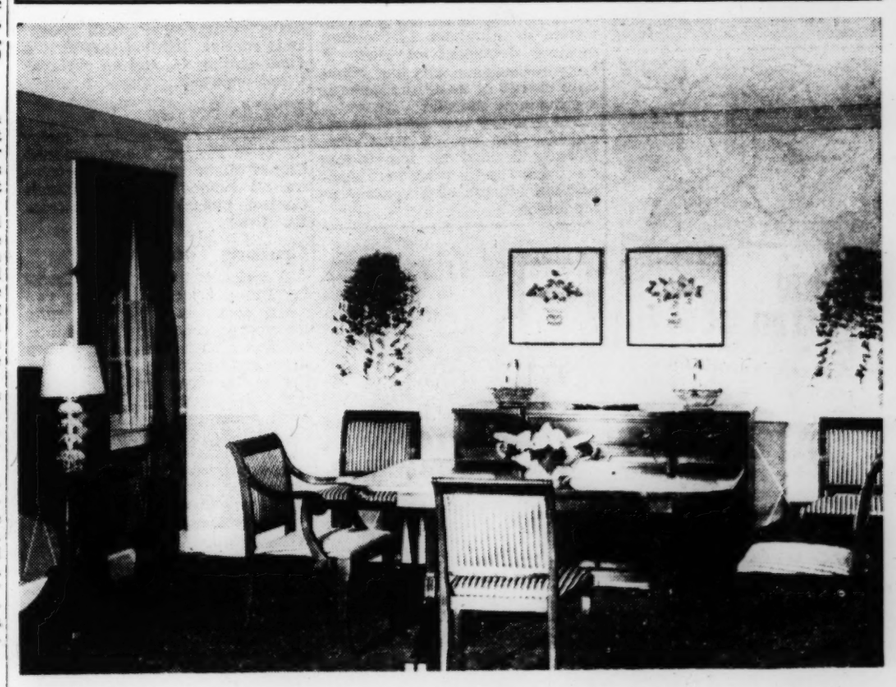

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Advertisement

Study of Nazi Warplanes To Aid Production in U. S.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When Rudolf Hess, Number 3 Man in the Nazi Party, parachuted down from his mystery flight to Scotland, the plane that crashed behind him was a Messerchmidt 110.

Why Herr Hess made his sensational exit flight from Germany may be a mystery for many days to come.

But the plane in which he made it has no mystery for aviation experts any more.

Preliminary engineering conclusions regarding German methods of aircraft manufacture, as typified by the Messerschmitt plant have been drawn by American aircraft engineers who have been studying a captured Messerschmitt 110 escort fighter plane which was sent to Vultee Aircraft, Inc., of Downey, Calif., by the British Air Ministry. These conclusions appear in the April issue of Vultair, company magazine.

The Messerschmitt 110, a twin-engined, two-place plane, mounts four machine guns forward, two 20 millimeter cannon firing from its belly, and a single gun pointing to the rear. Held to be one of Germany's most able fighter planes, this particular craft was probably shot down in aerial combat over England some time in the fall of 1940, the magazine says.

Under the direction of R. W. Palmer, Vice-President in Charge of Engineering at Vultee, a complete analysis of the Messerschmitt's design, construction and materials will be made and distributed to the entire American aircraft industry.

War Experience Used

This plane embodies, according to Vultair, the knowledge of technical design and arrangement dictated as essential by actual use in warfare. Hence evaluation of all details incorporated in it may provide important engineering and manufacturing information.

While the German plane at Vultee apparently was completed in the early part of 1940, the first flights of its prototype were witnessed by American observers in 1937. Hence it may contain important revisions and improvements over earlier models.

In view of the American trend toward subcontracting of parts—manufacture by an outside source—the design of this plane is of particular interest to American production engineers.

Simpler Basic Design

In this respect, Vultair says, German engineers appear to have simplified the plane's basic structual design to eliminate complicated assemblies and parts and to have achieved production economy by loosening up manufacturing tolerances in so far as possible.

For instance the close tolerances required for interchangeability of wing farings have been reduced considerably by boring large attaching holes to the faring itself and using attaching strips to clamp them in place against the fuselage and center wing.

A similar problem of tolerances between wing tips and outer wing panels is met by the use of special washers, which are screwed down over the attaching holes in the skin. This allows the holes to be bored large enough to compensate for variations in the location of such holes in either section of the wing.

New Wing Fittings

Serrated wing fittings, furthermore, provide for both lateral and vertical adjustment in alignment during assembly.

From this it may be reasoned, Vultair says, that German-produced aircraft parts fall considerably short of the tolerances required by American manufacturers, but are made completely interchangeable through the use of the above compensating devices.

Forming rings, which determine fuselage shape, largely were eliminated in the construction of the semi-monococque fuselage of the Messerschmitt, by rolling a joggle and an open "C" flange at one edge of each skin section. This provides for flush joints and gives sufficient stiffening without adding internal support.

Rolled and drawn sections appear to have been substituted for the extrusions customary in American planes. Stampings have replaced forgings on simple fittings, such as those used on ailerons.

Shielded Wiring

More extensive use of shielded wiring was observed on the German plane, with conduits supplied only where mechanically necessary for protection. Open connection blocks, giving ready access for servicing the entire wiring installation, are used. Furthermore, the wiring, instead of being bolted to the structure, appears to have been merely hooked in place by use of simple wire gadgets that would affect appreciable reduction in cost and materials.

Contrary to earlier reports the Messerschmitt 110 was found to have an exceptionally fine two-way radio. The navigator-radio operator also manned the two cannons firing through the belly, weapons which proved to be so disastrous to Polish railroads in the first weeks of the war. Shells from the guns were capable of disabling locomotives.

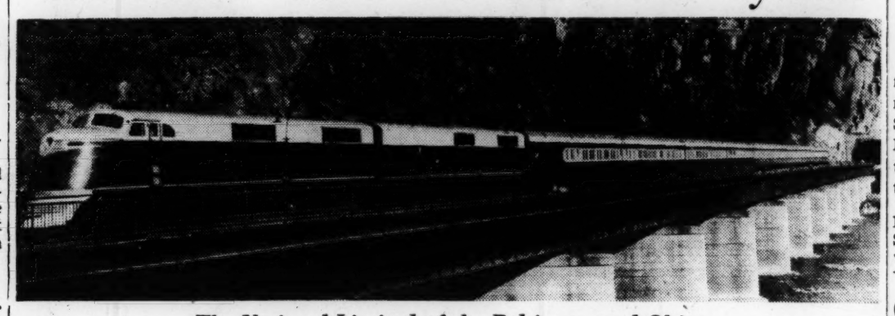
Justices Recess For Two Weeks

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court announced today that on June 2 it would adjourn until the fall term begins in October.

The Justices recessed today for two weeks after a brief session devoid of major actions. The Court refused to review the conviction of Abraham L. Shushan, onetime lieutenant of Huey P. Long in Louisiana, and four others on a charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The tribunal also agreed to reconsider the last of eight cases recently decided by four-to-four decisions. The tie votes were made possible because of a vacancy on the bench.

Streamline Trains Increase Travel by Rail



The National Limited of the Baltimore and Ohio

The crack train is shown crossing the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Three States, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, can be seen from this point.

Increase Is Forecast in Summer Rail Travel

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Sensing a sharp upward trend in rail travel to the West this summer, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has announced improvements to two of its popular feature trains to Chicago and St. Louis.

On about July 1 the Diplomat, to St. Louis, is to be diesel-powered from Washington. In addition to this, new-type buffet-coach-lounge cars will be added to the Diplomat and to the Shenandoah, speedster to Chicago. Putting diesel power on the Diplomat now gives the B. & O. four such trains to the West.

In addition to modern Pullmans and individual reclining seat coaches on each of these trains, there are stewardess-nurses on the National Limited and the Shenandoah for free service to both Pullman and coach passengers. Coach seats are reserved free for through passengers on the Capitol Limited and the National Limited.

To encourage vacation travel to the West this summer, the B. & O. is featuring a special Travel Credit Plan which allows for time payments on Pullman and coach tickets for all-expense trips costing $50 or more. There is no down payment, and those taking advantage of the plan have up to 12 months to pay for their vacation trip.

C. N. R. Tours

The Canadian National Railroad, in an effort to make travel convenient and pleasant for Americans, will conduct 40 all-expense tours to various parts of Canada, including Jaspar National Park, the Columbia Icefields, and Alaska, as well as through the principal national parks of the United States and Canada this summer. Points that may be visited in these specially selected and recommended conducted tours include Alaska, by way of the Inside Passage from Vancouver; the Pacific Coast; Jasper National Park; the Columbia Icefields from Jasper to Banff and Lake Louise; Hudson's Bay; Maritime Provinces of Canada; the Gaspe Peninsula; and the Saguenay River.

Riley Popular

Streamlined-coach trains, wherever they have made their appearance, have proved a tremendous success. No exception is the new James Whitcomb Riley, which connects Cincinnati and Chicago in the fast time of 5½ hours. Like many of the country's fast streamliners, the Riley offers passengers the finest equipment at the lowest coach fares. The new train opened the Cincinnati-Chicago run on April 28 and it inaugurated the first streamlined service between these two cities. Made up of four Budd stainless steel coaches, the Riley offers its passengers reclining, rotating chairs; extra large wash rooms, and special lighting system, a diner seating 44, and an observation-lounge car.

Florida Service

Indicative of increasing summer travel to Florida, the streamlined City of Miami will remain in service all summer between Illinois Central points and the Florida East Coast.

Cruising Tours

A series of tours called "Cruising Tours," which will feature two weeks vacations in the West, using inexpensive coach service en route, but first class hotels at stops, have been announced by the Northern Pacific Railway. Eastern travelers will assemble in Chicago for the tours, which will start June 15 and 29, July 13 and 27, and Aug. 10 and 24. Highlight attractions of the trips will be the Montana Rockies, Gates of the Mountains in Montana, Clark Fork Canyon, Rainier National Park, Seattle, Victoria, and the Grand Canyon.

Railroads Co-operate

Six of the countries' major railroads will co-operate with the American Express Company this summer in a new series of Grand Tours of the West. The itinerary calls for visits to such scenic regions as Colorado Springs, the Indian Pueblo country, and the cliff dwellers of New Mexico; a day at the Grand Canyon; Los Angeles, Hollywood; and Oregon. The Canadian section of the tour includes an extended visit to the Canadian Rockies, including Field, Emerald Lake, Lake Louise, and Banff Springs. The railroads co-operating are the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Canadian Pacific, and the Chicago Northwestern.

Along the Rails

Train Puffs

Two new 18-car streamliners are to enter the Chicago-Los Angeles and Chicago-San Francisco runs this summer . . . The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad offers its unique "farm vacationing" holidays for the third consecutive year . . . The Rock Island features tours to Colorado Springs this summer, where a varied program of events have been scheduled for the visitor . . . The only railroad tunnel in Nebraska is on the Burlington Route in the northwest corner of the State . . . Santa Fe's new booklet featuring the streamliners Super Chief and Chief combines the latest in photography, the use of color, and the selection of type, ink and paper . . . South Utah National Parks, such as Bryce Canyon and Zion; Kaibab National Forest, and Grand Canyon, just across the Arizona border, may all be visited in one trip, diverging from the Great Overland Route at Lund, Utah . . . The Chicago and North Western Railway Company will spend almost $37,000,000 in 1941 for the maintenance and improvement of roadways and existing equipment.

Bulbs to Plant in the Spring

Many people who plant bulbs in the fall for spring blossoming do not realize that there is a far greater variety of bulbs to be set out in the spring. Gorgeous colorful flowers that bloom in summer practically 100 per cent; and these do not include dahlias and gladiolus.

One of the handsomest groups is the Begonia Family. Yes, the same one to which belong our reliable houseplants, only the summer-flowering begonias have larger blossoms of more exquisite beauty and color. They grow from a tuber (another example of which is the common potato) that is placed in the ground concave side uppermost. As they start into growth along about March, it is best to plant them indoors in pots at that time. Set them out when the ground is warm in very rich, well-manured soil 15 inches apart, and three inches deep.

Begonias should be cultivated more than they are, particularly by people who despair of too much shade in their garden. All kinds of begonias like shade and the tuberous rooted varieties are no exception. Given soil to their liking and plenty of moisture, they yield some of the loveliest flowers of all garden blooms. Some of them resemble roses; others look like waxen camellias, while others of the fringed double varieties are more like carnations. There are single blossoms with attractively fluted petals, and single crested types in bicolored varieties. Sometimes their blossoms open to four inches in white, salmon, yellow, orange, rose and scarlet. Truly, a flower with which to be better acquainted!

Outdoor Planting Possible

Bulbs of the Amaryllis Family are fascinating to play with. The Hippeastrum hybrids are usually treated as pot plants that offer brilliant blooms during the winter, but these can also be planted outdoors in spring to blossom in midsummer.

The pretty amaryllis-like blooms of Hymenocallis calanthina (often listed in catalogues as Ismene calanthina or Peruvian daffodil) belong to another branch of this interesting family. The blossoms are funnel-shaped, slightly fringed, and white. The bulbs should be planted outdoors in June in, preferably, a rich sandy loam, and taken up again in the fall, to be stored like gladiolus bulbs in dry peat moss or earth.

Rain-lilies are fun to try, to see if they live up to their name and bloom during or after every rain. In the South they are hardy all year, but in the North they must be taken up as are all other tender bulbs. They have grassy foliage and waxy white blossoms with a slightly pinkish cast on the outside.

Zephyranthes, or fairy lilies, are similar to rain-lilies and often confused with them. They have similar habits and both belong to the Amaryllis Family. Zephyranthes come in white, rose, and yellow, and for the best display should be planted in colonies of six or a dozen.

'Elephant's Ear'

For unusual and interesting foliage effects, plant some of the new, fancy-leaved caladiums. We used to know caladiums as "Elephant's Ear"—enormous tropical-looking green leaves. The fancy-leaved varieties are smaller, but more effective. Some are of a brilliant red with narrow green borders, and some of deep green with rose center and carmine ribs. A delicately pretty variety is of transparent pink with dark green ribs and narrow green border. They like partial shade and should be set in the ground about two inches deep when danger of frost is over.

For a permeating, delightful fragrance in your garden, plant a few tuberose bulbs. The perfect, waxy, white blossoms appear toward the end of the summer clustered about the top of a tall stem. The bulbs should be placed an inch deep in soil that is free from frost. Unlike most summer-flowering bulbs, these are usually no good to save over the winter.

In the past few years calla lilies have been known to us as winter-blooming houseplants, but they are no less attractive planted in the garden. Their graceful foliage and white, yellow, or pink flower spathes are particularly lovely in a rock garden or near a pool. Set out the tubers when the ground is warm, lift them in the fall, give them several months' rest, then pot them in rich earth for bloom in your winter window garden.

When you once get interested in summer-flowering bulbs, the list of those to try seems endless. There are dainty oxalis bulbs which make excellent pot plants for porches, or fit into rock garden schemes. There is a variety of gloxinia which may be grown in pots or in the garden; there are colchicums and fall-flowering crocuses. All these are comparatively little known, but easy to grow and interesting additions to any garden.

Emily Seaber Parcher

A Tuesday Feature

'Soldier Saturdays' For White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Beginning May 31, the White House will observe "soldier Saturdays."

From 10 to 12 o'clock each Saturday morning, the mansion, on Mrs. Roosevelt's proposal, will be open for the exclusive benefit of men in uniform and their guests. Other sightseers will be excluded.

The service men, Mrs. Roosevelt said today, will be shown all the formal apartments, including the Blue, Red, Green Rooms and the State Dining Room, open usually only to those who bring letters from their Congressmen.

Wrecked Plane Found

LEWISTOWN, Pa., May 13 (AP)—The wreckage of the private airplane in which a socially prominent New York couple, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, were killed last Friday, was found yesterday in the Allegheny Mountains. The wreck was sighted by an airmail pilot on his regular flight. Approximately 70 planes joined in the search, spurred by a $1,000 reward. The coroner reported that the ship would have cleared the mountain top with another 150 feet of altitude; he said there was "no visibility after rain" at the time of the flight.

Money

By William S. Knudsen

Director-General, Office of Production Management

I am getting all out of patience with all this talk about money. This is no time to ask for quotations on the defense of the United States. . . . This job can't be handled with money. It must be handled with our hearts.

From an address before Veterans of Foreign Wars, April 5, 1941

Hershey Asks Lower Draftee Age Limits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—In his first formal recommendation for a major revision of the Selective Service system, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Acting Director, yesterday asked Congress to consent to lower limits for selectees.

If Congress grants President Roosevelt the authority, Selective Service officials, it is understood, will probably recommend deferment of all men over 30 years of age.

"I am informed that men in the younger age brackets are best qualified for the training and service contemplated under the Act," General Hershey wrote to Speaker of The House Sam Rayburn.

"Our experience discloses," he reported, "that a comparatively small percentage of men are being inducted from the higher age groups, and that many of our problems arise in connection therewith."

While General Hershey did not explain his complaint about older soldiers, Army officials generally here have made it known that they find it difficult to train men who have become set in their habits. Selective Service statistics show that on last March 1, after 183,198 men had been inducted, only 11 per cent were within the age group from 31 to 36 years. The law provides that trainees shall be retained in the reserves for a period of 10 years.

More controversial than the proposal for exempting older men has been President Roosevelt's intimation that the minimum age limit might be reduced from 21 to 18 years. The President's suggestion ran into immediate opposition in Congress and was not included in the Hershey recommendations to Speaker Rayburn.

The amendment proposed by General Hershey reads as follows:

"Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to provide for the deferment, by age group, from training and service under this Act in the land and naval forces of the United States of those men whose age or ages are such that he finds their deferment to be advisable in the national interest; provided that the President may upon finding that it is in the national interest terminate, by age group, the deferment of any or all of the men so deferred."

Other major changes in the Selective Service law still in the drafting stage in executive offices would (1) provide greater protection for defense industries against loss of trained personnel by setting up more definite rules of exemption for men in key occupations in defense industries; and (2) establish centralized authority to establish more uniform policies on local draft boards, especially in the selection of married men.

Groups Call for Resignation Of Woman Secretary of Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Should Frances Perkins, first woman Cabinet member, be asked to resign?

Representative Leland M. Ford (R) of California, thinks so. He has placed a petition before the House so far signed by 25 Republicans, urging the President to remove Miss Perkins. "I think she has earned it and deserves it," Mr. Ford told the House.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia thinks so. On April 25 he called for her resignation because of failure to certify the coal strike to the National Mediation Board, and for permitting the Allis-Chalmers strike "to continue for 75 days." He appealed for the appointment of "a two-fisted man in her place," charged Miss Perkins with refusal "to condemn sit-down strikes as illegal" and ascribed to her "inefficiency, ineptness, and general incapacity."

The National Executive Committee of the American Legion thinks Miss Perkins should go. At their meeting in Indianapolis, May 2, they passed two resolutions, one expressing "a growing lack of confidence" in Miss Perkins by "the American people," and the other demanding a legal ban on strikes during the national emergency.

Under Steady Attack

These are blunt words for the former New York State Secretary of Labor, the first woman Cabinet member, the wife of Paul C. Wilson, research economist and efficiency engineer, and who is also, incidentally, the mother of a 26-year-old daughter. More and more in recent months, small, alert Miss Perkins, familiarly known in the Capital for her tricorn hat, her dark, tailored dresses, her lustrous eyes and her repugnance to newspaper photographers has been a focus for attack.

When President Roosevelt broke precedents and named the first woman to his Cabinet, William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, as of March 1, 1933, issued a statement in behalf of the then undivided labor movement, that "labor can never become reconciled to the selection made." Miss Perkins, it developed, had never held a union card.

A graduate of Mount Holyoke, her approach had been through the path of sociology; she had been named New York Industrial Commissioner by Gov. Alfred E. Smith after 10 years of work for better living conditions and fire and accident prevention, and earlier experiences with Jane Addams at Hull House. She was picked for Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet at the urging of his wife and "Molly" Dewson, Democratic women's chief, over vehement Labor protests.

Split in Union Ranks

Miss Perkins' present difficulties stem from two main developments which nobody could have bargained for in March, 1933.

1. Organized labor split down the middle when the C. I. O. left the A. F. of L. Nov. 9, 1935, complicating the whole picture.

2. Industrial changes, precipitated by the national emergency, resulted in a series of defense strikes which have aroused the whole country.

The Labor Secretariat, when Miss Perkins took over, was one of the least important in the Cabinet. Today it is one of the most important. The first woman Secretary finds herself in a hard position.

Specific grounds for recent attacks on Miss Perkins fall into several categories.

In February, 1939, a New Jersey Representative demanded impeachment for failure to deport, and allegedly sheltering, Harry Bridges, Australian-born West Coast labor leader, declared to be a Communist. This case was ultimately put into the hands of Dean Landis of Harvard, who found no legal grounds for deportation and now, under an amended law, is being tried again by Judge Charles B. Sears at San Francisco.

Stems From Defense Strikes

In 1936, with the first C. I. O. sit-down strikes in rubber plants, Miss Perkins at first failed to condemn them. Miss Perkins' present position was defined on April 9 when, at a hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, Representative Leslie G. Arends of Illinois asked her: "You are on record, I believe, as being in favor of sit-down strikes?"

"Oh, no," answered Miss Perkins, "I am on record as being quite the contrary."

The latest attacks by Senator Byrd, Representative Ford, and the American Legion officials are all coupled with a demand that the Labor Secretary take a stronger stand against defense strikes. They voice a popular and frequently violent reaction against such stoppages which centers on Miss Perkins as the Administration's spokesman in this field.

Thus Representative Ford in demanding Miss Perkins' resignation on May 12, attacked "these bandits, jackals, highjackers, communistic, revolutionary labor leaders" and the "Russian-born, foreign, Russian revolutionist Hillman (Sidney Hillman, OPM Co-Director)" and declared "every person in the United States knows the Perkins' communistic, socialistic attitude."

The attack on Miss Perkins really boils down to two points, a failure to adopt stronger measures to curb labor, an alleged personal incapacity to meet the emergency demands of her office.

As to the first, Miss Perkins can hardly be separated from the Roosevelt Administration. Her views are those of the New Deal. For example, at present there are two schools of thought dealing with the defense strikes, one advocating strong repressive measure with antistrike legislation and mandatory cooling-off periods, and the other, supported by the Administration, of seeking to win labor's voluntary co-operation. Miss Perkins emphatically favors the latter course.

There have been specific charges that Miss Perkins failed to certify promptly to the new Mediation Board the Allis-Chalmers strike, the soft coal strike, and others. The Allis-Chalmers case was discussed in detail before the recent Military Affairs Committee hearing.

Women Are Given Major Credit For Improvement in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Women have achieved outstanding success in the last quarter of a century in bringing Government close to the lives of the people, according to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Newbold Morris, President of the City Council, who addressed the Women's City Club here last night.

The club, which has taken a leading role in court reform, city government, and other improvements, is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Speaking before 600 members and friends of the organization at the Biltmore Hotel, Mrs. Roosevelt urged the need for "personal responsibility" toward better government.

"People know it rests with them as individuals what kind of government they have," she declared. "I can remember the day when very few people felt any personal responsibility. If democracy is going to be effective, that sense of personal responsibility has to grow. Democracy must be defended by a real knowledge of conditions, and that begins at home in each community. It takes courage, determination, and unselfishness to back this kind of government and it is you who must do it.

"The future rests not with any small group of leaders, but with the personal responsibility of every citizen in the United States."

Mr. Morris declared that 75 per cent of the credit for the trend in cleaner and more respectable Government during recent years should go to women.

"Women are independent," he said. "Women have far higher sensibility and a great deal more eloquence than men have. They have taken Government out of the back room and given it to the people. I wish we had more women on the City Council."

Awards were presented to three civil service employees who have attained unusual distinction, after having progressed through competitive civil service examinations. They were given to John C. Riedel, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate and Chief of the Bureau of Engineering; Mary Elizabeth Kennedy, Acting Secretary to the Police Commissioner, who entered the Police Department 25 years ago as a typist, and Amelia Howe Grant, Director of Nursing in the Department of Health.

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The Christian Science Monitor

Middle West Bows to Halifax

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Best neutral opinion here is to the effect that the excursion of Lord and Lady Halifax into the isolationist Chicago region last week was a success. It is being said that the visit of the British Ambassador and his wife probably did more good to the aid-to-Britain cause than some other local activities directed specifically to that end.

In the first place the Ambassador's speech before a dinner of the Chicago Commercial Club May 8, and the Minneapolis Rotary Club May 9, was given full and not unsympathetic news treatment in the local press. Even the normally anti-British and extremely isolationist Chicago Tribune accorded the Chicago talk a prominent place and printed much of the text. Headlines and textual interpretation were objective. This was substantially true also of the isolationist Hearst paper the Herald-American. The Daily News and Times, both supporting the Administration policy, of course gave it favorable attention.

Pickets at Hotel

Even editorial comment in the isolationist press was sympathetic, though the Tribune, after offering sincere praise of Lord Halifax as a gentleman, diplomat, and patriot urged pointedly that: "Americans should highly resolve that they will put in office men of like temper and patriotism, who will exalt their country and not degrade it, who cannot bring themselves to grovel before any European, however cultured and dominant."

The lack of disturbance in connection with the Halifax visit was notable. A group of pickets, chiefly women, paraded before the Drake Hotel the night of the dinner, bearing placards such as "I did not raise my boy to die for Britain." There was no commotion, however. One of the Halifax party, standing beside the Ambassador as he watched the pickets from a hotel window, was heard to remark: "Well, it's a free country They couldn't do that in Berlin."

The Halifax speech here was not without vigor and pointedness, yet it aroused no sharp contentions in the opposition group. It was impeccable in that it avoided offense in a region known to be especially "touchy" on the subject. And as such, many observers believe, it accomplished more good than if it had jumped frankly into the domestic controversy.

Probably Chicago's impression of Lord and Lady Halifax, an admittedly good impression, grew chiefly out of an appreciation of personal characteristics. Their "smiling graciousness" was mentioned in more than one news report. They posed for photographers and willingly talked with reporters, breaking down a wall of resistance built up under a traditional conception of the Britisher as an altogether cold and superior person—and incidentally inspiring as fair news treatment of the situation as has been seen in the isolationist press here.

Lady Halifax did more than her part to win the heart of Chicago. One writer in the Hearst paper said: "In the Battle for the Middle West, England could have no more charming ally than Lady Halifax, unassuming, gracious wife of the British Ambassador to the United States."

Meanwhile the local chapter of the Committee to Defend America, formerly the William Allen White Committee, sought to get back into the fray with a "Stop Hitler" rally. The long period of inactivity, linked with a not too facile handling of a public affair of this kind, left much to be desired in the effectiveness of this initial move, however. Only about 2,000 persons appeared, filling the lower floor of the Auditorium Theater.

Sponsors depended for strength and effectiveness on the appearance of a number of lesser-known speakers, each with a message on some specific phase of the issue, rather than on one smashing speech by a figure of national importance. Among those who spoke were Prof. Francis E. McMahon of the University of Notre Dame, and Vice-President of the Catholic Association for International Peace; Alderman Paul H. Douglas, Brig-Gen. William I. Westervelt, U. S. A., retired, and Alderman Earl B. Dickerson.

The effectiveness of this type of program was questioned by some observers who have noted the contrasting success of rallies sponsored by the America First Committee and others at which have appeared such figures as Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler. These two drew audiences of from 8,000 to 10,000.

Hecklers Mar Meeting

There were two hecklers at the Stop Hitler Rally. One periodically uttered something which sounded much like "hoch, hoch." No one knew whether he was showing favor or disfavor to the speaker's remarks. The other, who finally was ejected, simply shouted "Hurray for Lindbergh."

There is little doubt that isolationist sentiment has increased in this area in the past month or two. At least it is more vociferous and demonstrative. While doubtless the majority here still favor the Administration's policy, those who see a growing threat to American safety in the activities of isolationist groups insist that the counteracting campaign must be stepped up considerably to meet this threat.

Control Within Own Ranks Appeal of Radio Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Starting with a simulated "America's Town Meeting" and continuing through three days of discussions, the Twelfth Annual Institute for Education by Radio here last week developed as its main topic radio's role in the emergency and its possible role in the event of war.

Recognizing radio's power as a "cultural force," many radiocasters at the conference decried the lack of an established program of procedure for the industry as a whole, pointing out the radio, in event of censorship, would be in a better position if it evolved its own program before the Federal Government had to tell it what to do.

Clifton Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, one of the participants in the town meeting, said that radio must give America "belief, faith, and morale." "These intangibles must be the cornerstone of America's defense efforts," he declared.

In the open discussion he said that if the United States dedicates itself to a policy of actual warfare that critics of national policy must be muzzled. Until such a stage in international relations is reached, however, he advocated free and open use of the air by all factions not actually subversive.

Rationalism Sought

E. L. Bushnell, Toronto, general supervisor of programs for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, said that Canadian and British radiocasters do not attempt to "animate war fervor but to repress war fever. Our radiocasters try to encourage rational, clear-headed thinking and to discourage irrational, falsely conceived patriotism."

The question of Latin-American relations by radio was also included in the discussion. Philip L. Barbour, of the Office of Co-ordination of Relations Among the American Republics, said that South and Central American music should be promoted to help knit all nations in the Western Hemisphere closer together.

Programs along dramatic or educational lines would not be enough, he said, because each radiocast by short-wave would have to appeal "to at least 20 different types of background, interests, and intelligence" in Latin America.

He added that short-wave radios are the rule rather than the exception in the Latin Americas. Static conditions interfere with long-wave radiocasts and make ordinary American radio sets impracticable.

Antonio C. Gonzalez, assistant director of Latin American relations for the Columbia Broadcasting System, added that "radio is the best medium that exists today for the establishment, maintenance, and perpetuation of friendly relations."

He declared that "we must become more internationally minded and we must forget our methods of doing business among ourselves. We must deal with the Latin people according to their dictates and their customs."

Since many of the educational radiocasters are commercial radiocasters, the question of the economic future of radio in the emergency was also discussed. It was pointed out that educational programs depend, in many instances, on the revenue from commercial programs, so their future is dependent on the sales side of the business.

In order to maintain morale, a high level of entertainment value in programs must be maintained, it was asserted, therefore, a continuance of good commercial programs will be necessary.

However, H. M. Beville, research manager for the National Broadcasting Company, said that radio advertising does not include as many heavier home furnishings as magazine advertising, that it deals more in small packaged products, and, even though the packaging may be changed, the products will still be sold. Radio may thus be in a comparatively enviable position.

These economic aspects have been discussed at most sectional meetings of the National Association of Broadcasters.

FCC Ruling Discussed

A topic not on the program but of almost equal importance in discussions was the recent ruling on networks by the Federal Communications Commission, since the ruling was announced the day the conferences started.

In addition to participating in their work-study groups, the radiocasters heard the announcement of awards in the Fifth American Exhibition of Recordings of Educational Programs:

First-place winners were CBS' European news broadcast, "London After Dark"; America's Town Meeting, for its presentation of the lease-lend bill; the Free Company for its program, "The Mole on Lincoln's Cheek"; CBS' "Let's Pretend" for its dramatization of "The Fisherman and His Wife"; Folk Music of America for "Poor Farmer Songs"; NBC's presentation of "One Nation Indivisible"; the University of Minnesota's "Americanism and What It Represents"; WHA's "The Stevens Family Plans Thanksgiving"; the University of Minnesota's "Story Book Time"; WNYC for its "Through the Looking Glass"; "Hansel and Gretel" by the Rochester School of the Air; and the "Band Clinic" conducted by the University of Minnesota.

Rekindle Pioneer Spirit With Music, Northwest Music Educators Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Is there a better youth movement anywhere in the world?" was the question asked many times over in Spokane during the recent Northwest Music Educators' Conference and the Northwest Music Festival, in which more than 6,000 participated and during which massed choirs and orchestras of 250 and 300 boys and girls thrilled and inspired all who could crowd in to hear them. Spokane's largest auditorium was taxed beyond capacity and hundreds were turned away.

And the educators behind the festival intended it as something of inspiration to their pupils as well as a demonstration of musical education in the public schools and the results.

President Fowler Smith of the National Music Educators Conference, called on the Northwest meeting to help rekindle through their teaching of music, the pioneer spirit that built America.

"We want no flag-toting ceremonies to stir emotions in war hysteria," he warned, "but we do believe that musicians have something to offer in national defense.

"It can contribute to morale, for music is one of the most powerful agencies to lift the heart of man, to build loyalty and reverence for all things for which America stands in her hour of trial. This is more than just talk."

Nino Marcelli, California symphony conductor, who conducted the massed orchestra of 250 high school students, made an appeal for encouragement of American composers.

"America will produce another Bach or Beethoven if American symphony conductors will feature the work of American composers," Mr. Marcelli said. "The United States has a good many first rank composers of really fine, serious music, but they would be much better and their works much better known if our symphony conductors would play their better works regularly and be quicker to accept new compositions.

"From such men as Deems Taylor, Howard Hanson, Henry Hadley, and Harl McDonald could come great composers ranking with the best of all time, if their works were more widely accepted and played and all American composers encouraged."

As to the works of the boys and girls of the Northwest, experts who heard their massed efforts agreed that whether the concert happened in Spokane, or Chicago, or New York, they had capably demonstrated their collective ability in one of the greatest arts known to mankind.

Newspapers Use Australian Paper

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 13 (Australian Associated Press) — Australian newspapers published yesterday and today solely upon Australian-made newsprint, it was announced here. This is the first large-scale use of the local product.

The paper was made at Boyer, Tasmania, where 400 square miles of forest are available at present for pulpwood. The capital now invested there by Australian interests amounts to £1,600,000 and the first year's output has been estimated at 27,000 tons.

Later it is expected that capital of £4,000,000 will be involved when the projected production of 108,000 tons is reached. The projected total is expected to be sufficient to meet Australia's wartime requirements.

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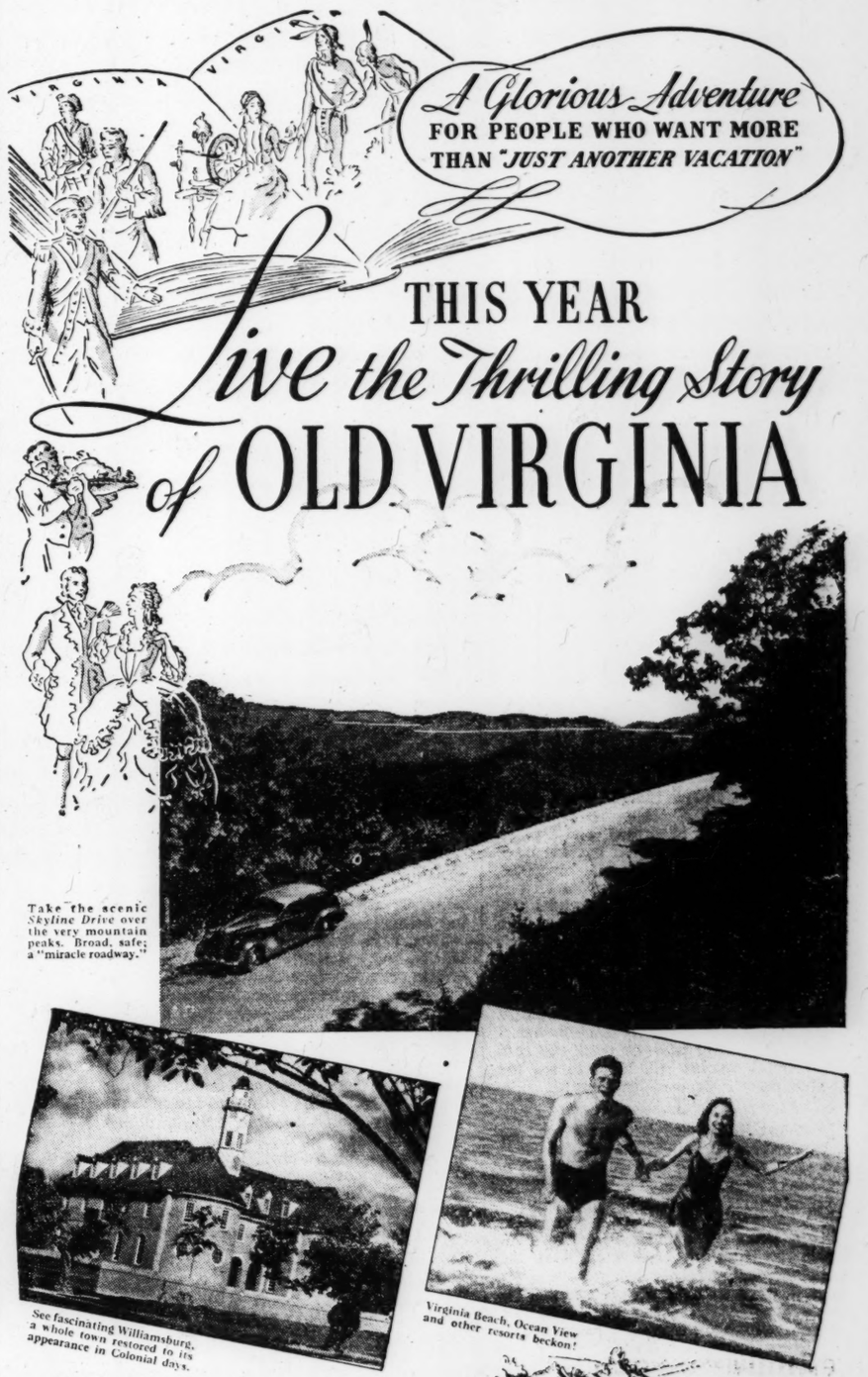
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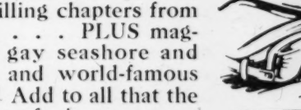
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The Home Forum

Spring Cleaning Time At Concord

FOR YEARS I had wanted to see the famous "spy-glass" with which Henry Thoreau looked at birds. Since 1926 the glass has been at the beautiful building of the Antiquarian Society, just opposite Emerson's house in Concord. A winter's letter to the Society brought me the reply that, although the building was not to open officially until April nineteenth, there would be an interval between April first and the "open-to-the-public" date when housecleaning would be going on. If I didn't mind housecleaning, they would make a special dispensation and let me in.

Did I mind housecleaning? Any devoted housewife loves somebody else's housecleaning on any day of the week. The chance to see the Concord Antiquarian Society cleaning house would be almost like seeing Louisa Alcott rushing around with a duster over her head.

* * *

Arriving on the dot for my appointment with the Curator, I found her coming in at one gateway to the house as I entered the other. She stood near the blossoming crocus flowers to greet me, with an old-fashioned musket under her arm, not to use against me, but to deposit among the treasures of the house. Flintlock muskets and warming pans, Thoreau's mother's beautiful mirror reflecting step-ladders at work, precious silver being cleaned, mahogany chairs moved into the hallway—we had to proceed with caution as in any house at spring cleaning time, avoiding busy pails.

Really, to see Emerson's study and Thoreau's belongings in such a domestic crisis, made them look life-like and contemporary to a startling degree. One felt that the good men had been told to take to the woods for the day, and that they might presently return.

* * *

Of course, it stands to reason that the curious old "roundabout" chair in Emerson's study must need to be dusted, and that its sparkling satin cherry-colored cushion must be daintily taken care of to look so bright. Even the desk made by Henry Thoreau and his squat little "thumb-backed" rocking-chair in the attic must need a friendly dust cloth now and then. But it did give an extra stir to the imagination to catch the place in all the vigorous aroma of new paint, soap and water, brass polish, floor finish, and silver cream. It must be an odd sensation to polish a piece of silver fashioned by Paul Revere. I should have liked to take one small rub at it myself, but I wanted still more to see the spy-glass used in Concord by Thoreau.

* * *

Up to the little room under the roof we went; and there on the desk was the old spy-glass, ready for Walden birds that never nowadays fly across its field of view. Look up any complete edition of Thoreau's Journal for the entry of March 12, 1854: "Bought a telescope today for eight dollars," and then turn to the entry a month later, April 10, where he meditates in sober rapture over this new possession. "I bought a spy-glass some weeks since. I buy but few things, and those not until long after I begin to want them, so that when I do get them I am prepared to make a perfect use of them and to extract their whole sweet."

Then page the journal between these two entries, and watch him "extracting the whole sweet" from that precious and long-wanted spy-glass. First he practices his lens on ducks and robins, appreciating the full value of "watching them at leisure without scaring them, with my glass." Then at greater distances, from Clamshell Hill, he "saw what looked like clods of plowed meadow rising above the ice. Looked with glass and found it to be more than thirty black ducks asleep with their heads in their backs, motionless, and thin ice formed around them. Soon one or two were moving about slowly." And, later still, we find him exulting in a white-headed eagle flying "westward toward White Pond. Lying on the ground with my glass, I could watch him easily. . . . He rose very high at last till I almost lost him in the clouds, circling or rather looping along westward. . . . I think I have got the worth of my glass now that it has revealed to me the white-headed eagle."

* * *

Well, I did not see any eagles with that same glass. If the truth be told, I was sufficiently overwhelmed to find it for a moment in my hand. Henry Seidel Canby, in his biography of Thoreau, tells us that he examined the glass once himself and found difficulty in focusing it even on a stationary sparrow. My own touch upon it was so tentative that I found difficulty in focusing it on a stationary tree. After all, that spy-glass is eighty-seven years old, cost eight dollars in the first place, and delivered its money's worth more than eighty times over in the eight years that Thoreau lived after he plunged to buy it. That even his nimble hands found its focus no easy mark to hit is suggested by his elaborate directions for adjusting it, and by his note when he thought he saw a mockingbird, "but he flew away before I had fairly adjusted my glass."

For purposes of comparison, I had brought with me in my bag a fine modern seven-power Bausch and Lomb binocular; but, in the actual presence of Thoreau's old spy-glass, I was abashed to fetch it out. To think that my superficial power of observation can be augmented now by such a miraculous modern glass, when Thoreau was so grateful for the aid of a one-eyed heavy brass telescope, with difficulty adjusted to a bird. I wanted to call him in from the woods, and let him have my trusty Bausch and Lomb, flexible, light, adjustable with a finger, one-handed, two-eyed, stereoscopic, with its radiant field of view.

* * *

In all humility, I went out across the road to the stone wall by Emerson's pasture, and got out my binoculars in the high wind. Quickly I trained the lens on Concord meadows, where in the dry grass of the far slope I spied an early April robin looking as plump and three-dimensional as a quail. Instinctively, I took down my glass to look him in the eye, and found that I could not distinguish him at all.

But Thoreau, with his famous far vision, would have known that a bird of some kind was there. He would have extended his spy-glass in all celerity, squinting his other eye, like some great ship's captain standing on the high bridge of nature's philosophic lore. And we know that his philosophy would not have despised the sight even of a simple robin—("Counted forty robins in the meadow north of Sleepy Hollow")—at early spring cleaning time in Concord's windy fields.

FRANCES LESTER WARNER

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PICKING FLOWERS": *A Painting by Pierre Auguste Renoir*

RENOIR is one of the most universally appealing of modern painters. His gaiety, his warmth, and delight in life he is able to communicate to others by the magic of his brush. Renoir had no political nor social axes to grind. He painted, as he said, for "the pure joy of painting." Indifferent to fame and to unfavorable opinions (although the success which he attained in his lifetime pleased him), he spent most of his time, with the exception of trips to Algiers and Italy, in the country in the south of France, principally at Cagnes, where he settled in 1906.

A man of sensibility and instinct, he was capable, nevertheless, of great subtlety. Even pictures which appear most simple and direct represent a serious study of the complex relationships between form and color. A roundness and fullness, an amplitude which is complete and satisfying are the results of this search. In addition, a solid structure underlies all of his compositions.

In his portrayal of children, Renoir has never been surpassed. His temperament was exactly suited to the depiction of their particular charm. This painting of two girls picking flowers is one of a number of his sympathetic renderings of young girls. They seem, as it were, caught unaware, so natural and spontaneous is the artist's version of the scene. The colors are light and gay. The dark-haired girl on the right wears a rose-colored dress with white polka dots and a rose-colored hat, while her blonde companion is dressed in white with a blue sash, and wears a bright yellow straw hat. The meadow is light green and yellow, overhung by a pale-blue-green sky. There is a fusion of light and color, creating a shimmering, radiant atmosphere, the luminosity of which is increased by the characteristic brush strokes in the background, which produce a vibrant pattern of their own.

H. H. A.

Moment by Moonlight

Brilliant
as meteors,
silver perch were leaping
into the air, and back into black
waters!

IRENE STANLEY

Saint-Saëns Recalls The Old Conservatoire

I CANNOT LET the old Conservatoire in the Rue Bergère go without paying it a last farewell, for I loved it deeply as we all love the things of our youth. I loved its antiquity, the utter absence of any modern note, and its atmosphere of other days. I loved that absurd court with the wailing notes of sopranos, the blasts of trumpets and trombones, the arpeggios of clarinets, all uniting to form that ultra-polyphony which some of your composers have tried to attain—but without success. Above all, I loved the memories of my education in music which I obtained in that ridiculous and venerable palace, long since too small for the pupils who thronged there from all parts of the world.

I was fourteen when Stamaty, my piano teacher, introduced me to Benoist, the teacher of the organ, an excellent and charming man, familiarly known as "Father Benoist." They put me in front of the keyboard, but I was badly frightened, and the sounds I made were so extraordinary that all the pupils shouted with laughter. I was received at the conservatoire as an "auditor."

So there I was only admitted to the honor of listening to others. I was extremely painstaking, however, and I never lost a note or one of the teacher's words. I worked and thought at home, studying hard on Sebastian Bach's Wohltemperirte Klavier. All of the pupils, however, were not so industrious. One day, when they had all failed, and Benoist, as a result, had nothing to do, he put me at the organ. This time no one laughed and I at once became a regular pupil. At the end of the year I won second prize. I would have had first except for my youth and the inconvenience of having me leave a class where I needed to stay longer. . . .

Benoist was a very ordinary organist, but an admirable teacher. A veritable galaxy of talent came for his class. He had little to say, but as his taste was refined and his judgment sure, nothing he said lacked weight or authority. He collaborated in several ballets of the Opéra and that gave him a good deal of work to do. It sounds incredible, but he used to bring his "work" to class and scribble away on his orchestration while his pupils played the organ. This did not prevent his listening and looking after them. He would leave his work and make appropriate comments as though he had no other thought.—From "Musical Memories," by CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS, translated by EDWIN GALE RICH.

Green Footprints

Under the leafless birches and the pines
lay here and there a lingering patch of snow.
The smell of spring swept down the sunny air;
I watched the angled sumac thicket blow
its dry and russet blooms among the cedars;
and following an icy brook, bent down
to find a hint of infant sorrel growing
beneath the winter moulder, damp and brown.
But when I came on wild strawberry leaves
close to the ground near a silent rabbit-burrow,
I knew, though winter's chill still edged the wind,
I'd found the small green footprints of tomorrow.

FRANCES FROST

The Kingdom of Heaven

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS TOLD that once a king who was visiting the schools in his realm asked the children questions to test the practicality of their learning. In one school, calling a little girl to the front of the room, he held up an orange and asked her to what kingdom it belonged. She replied that it belonged to the vegetable kingdom. Then he asked the same question about a piece of coal; the answer was that it belonged to the mineral kingdom. Whereupon the king, pointing to himself, asked, "And to what kingdom do I belong?" He thought she would reply, "The animal," and he meant to ask if she thought that he, a king, should be classed in the animal kingdom. But the little girl, looking long and earnestly into the king's face, answered gravely, "Why, surely, the kingdom of heaven!" The story ends by relating that the king was touched by the answer and thereafter the Lord had a better servant and the people a wiser king.

All who are striving to live in accordance with the teachings of the Bible long for the assurance that they belong to God's kingdom. Christian Science shows that there is a kingdom above materiality; that matter is only a false sense of existence, and that this heavenly kingdom is the spiritual consciousness of God's ever-presence, attainable here and now.

In the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 590) Mary Baker Eddy defines the "kingdom of heaven" as "the reign of harmony in divine Science; the realm of unerring, eternal, and omnipotent Mind; the atmosphere of Spirit, where Soul is supreme." And on page 16 of this textbook, in giving the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, she renders the petition, "Thy kingdom come," as, *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."*

Christ Jesus said (Luke 17:21) that the kingdom of God is neither "here" nor "there," but "is within you." Think what it means that the realm of unerring Mind, the atmosphere of Love, is within reach of our consciousness, to be realized and accepted!

Since God is All-in-all, evil is never present. It is only the suppositious opposite of good and does not really exist. We cannot be outside the heavenly Father's tender love and care, for there is no place outside of God, who fills all space. Think what it would mean to our brother man and to us to be able always to see men as in reality belonging to the kingdom of heaven, God-governed and Godlike! The man of God's creating is pure, upright, whole, loving, and intelligent. Jesus' right concept of man as wholly spiritual brought healing wherever he went. If we see, as Jesus did, the real man, this will enable us to bring healing to others. Sin and sickness are no more a part of man, in God's likeness, than a film of dirt on a pane of glass is a part of the glass. Error is only a film on the lens. Let us cleanse the lens of our own vision and see man as God's reflection. That is all that is real. To see the real man as spiritual is to love as Jesus loved.

If we let divine Love fill our hearts, so that there is no room for anything else, we shall express tenderness, gentleness, goodness, and dwell in heaven, for we experience what we entertain in our own consciousness.

In the kingdom of heaven "within you" there are angels or spiritual thoughts to guide and guard. Once a Christian Scientist who was going through a severe trial, seemingly surrounded by error in many forms, was reminded by another that God's angels were present with her. She thought of Jacob, of whom it is recorded (Genesis 32:1, 2): "Jacob went on his way, and the angels of God met him. And when Jacob saw them, he said, This is God's host." Then the student so realized God's presence that as she went on her way it seemed to her as if she were met by innumerable angels, which brought release from the error. At every step of the way these angels of God meet us, bringing heaven into our hearts.

Jesus said (Mark 10:15), "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Humility, teachableness, and receptivity to good are childlike qualities which are needed by all. They bring us closer to our heavenly Parent, our Father-Mother God, and enable us trustingly to walk with Him unafraid. He leads us and enables us to dwell in the consciousness of goodness and Love.

As we allow nothing to enter into our consciousness that "defileth, . . . or maketh a lie" (Revelation 21:27), we shall find this kingdom of heaven within us. As we gain a fuller realization of God's presence we shall find that we are abiding in heaven, and that the everlasting arms of Love are always around us. Then we shall pray with grateful assurance, *"Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present."*

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Le Royaume des Cieux

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON RACONTE l'histoire d'un souverain qui, visitant les écoles de son royaume, interrogea les élèves pour voir s'ils avaient acquis des connaissances pratiques. Dans une certaine classe, appelant une fillette qui vint sur l'estrade, il lui montra une orange et lui demanda: "A quel règne appartient ceci?" Elle répondit que c'était au règne végétal. Il fit ensuite la même question au sujet d'un morceau d'anthracite, et l'enfant dit qu'il s'agissait du règne minéral. Là-dessus le roi, se désignant lui-même, demanda: "Et moi, à quel règne est-ce que j'appartiens?" Il pensait qu'elle répondrait: "Au règne animal," et il se préparait à lui demander si d'après elle, un roi doit être rangé dans le règne animal. Mais la fillette, fixant sur le roi un regard attentif, répondit avec calme et conviction: "Sûrement, vous appartenez au royaume des cieux!" L'histoire dit que cette réponse toucha profondément le roi et qu'à partir de ce jour il fut un bon serviteur de l'Éternel en même temps qu'un roi plus sage.

Tous ceux qui s'efforcent de mener une vie conforme aux préceptes de la Bible désirent avoir l'assurance qu'ils sont dans le royaume de Dieu. La Science Chrétienne montre qu'il existe un royaume supérieur à la matérialité; que la matière est seulement un faux sens de l'existence; que le royaume céleste, accessible ici même et dès maintenant, est la conscience spirituelle de l'omniprésence divine.

Dans le Glossaire de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, à la page 590, Mary Baker Eddy a pu définir en ces termes le "royaume des cieux": "Le règne de l'harmonie dans la Science divine; le royaume de l'Entendement infaillible, éternel et omnipotent; l'atmosphère de l'Esprit, où l'Ame est suprême." En outre, à la page 16 du livre de texte, elle nous a donné l'interprétation spirituelle de l'oraison dominicale, où la requête: "Que Ton règne vienne" est rendue comme suit: *"Ton règne est venu; Tu es toujours présent."*

Le Christ Jésus déclarait que le royaume de Dieu n'est point "ici" ou "là," mais "au dedans de vous" (Luc 17:21). Pensons à tout ce qu'implique ce fait — le royaume de l'Entendement infaillible, l'atmosphère de l'Amour, est à la portée de notre conscience, susceptible d'être compris et accepté!

Puisque Dieu est Tout-en-tout, le mal n'est jamais présent. Le mal n'est que le contraire hypothétique du bien, il n'a pas d'existence réelle. Nous ne saurions être exclus de l'amour et de la tendre sollicitude que prodigue le Père céleste, car il n'y a rien en dehors de Dieu, qui remplit l'espace. Être capable de voir chacun et tous comme appartenant en réalité au royaume des cieux, gouvernés par Dieu, reflétant Dieu — ne serait-ce pas là un immense bienfait pour nos frères et pour nous-mêmes? L'homme que Dieu crée est pur, droit, intact, aimant, intelligent. Jésus savait que l'homme est entièrement spirituel, et partout où le Maître allait, ce concept juste apportait la guérison. Si à l'instar de Jésus, nous voyons l'homme réel, nous pourrons nous aussi apporter à d'autres la guérison. Le péché et la maladie sont comparables à la poussière recouvrant une vitre; ils ne font nullement partie de l'homme créé à la ressemblance de Dieu. L'erreur n'est qu'une couche de poussière qui voile les objets. Nettoyons la lentille par laquelle nous regardons, et nous pourrons voir l'homme en tant que réflexion de Dieu. Telle est la seule réalité. Voir l'homme réel, comprendre qu'il est spirituel, c'est aimer comme Jésus aimait.

Accueillons dans nos cœurs l'Amour divin, qu'il les remplisse à l'exclusion de toute autre influence; alors nous exprimerons la tendresse, la douceur, la bonté, et le ciel sera notre demeure, car ce que nous entretenons dans notre conscience détermine le caractère de ce qui nous arrive.

Dans le royaume des cieux "au dedans de vous," ce sont les anges — les pensées spirituelles — qui guident et protègent. Au cours d'une pénible épreuve, une Scientiste Chrétienne semblait assaillie par bien des formes d'erreur, lorsqu'une amie lui rappela que les anges de Dieu étaient avec elle. Elle se souvint de Jacob, dont la Bible dit (Genèse 32:1, 2): "Jacob poursuivit son voyage, et des anges de Dieu le rencontrèrent. Jacob dit, en les voyant: C'est ici le camp de Dieu!" Alors elle comprit si bien la présence divine que sur sa route il lui sembla rencontrer d'innombrables anges, qui la délivrèrent de l'erreur. Tout le long du chemin, ces anges de Dieu viennent au-devant de nous; ils nous apportent la joie céleste qui remplit nos cœurs.

Jésus disait (Marc 10:15): "Quiconque ne recevra pas le royaume de Dieu comme un petit enfant, n'y entrera point." L'humilité, la docilité, la réceptivité à l'égard du bien — ces qualités qui caractérisent l'enfance sont nécessaires à chacun. Elles nous rapprochent du Père céleste, de notre Père-Mère Dieu; elles nous permettent de marcher avec Lui en toute confiance et sans crainte. Conduits par Dieu, nous pouvons demeurer dans la conscience de l'Amour et de la bonté.

Ne laissons point pénétrer dans notre conscience ce qui est "souillé" ou se livre "au mensonge" (Apocalypse 21:27), et nous trouverons au-dedans de nous le royaume des cieux. A mesure que la présence de Dieu deviendra pour nous une réalité, nous constaterons que le ciel est notre demeure et que les bras éternels de l'Amour ne cessent de nous entourer. Alors la gratitude remplira notre cœur et nous dirons avec assurance: *"Ton règne est venu; Tu es toujours présent."*

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

As Far as the Forester's Cottage

FOR THE FIRST TIME I, too, am on the road of adventure. I am no longer hunting for shells of bygone streams, under M. Seurel's guidance, nor orchids unknown to the schoolmaster, . . . I am searching for something far more mysterious. It is the path told of in books, the ancient obstructed path, the path to which the weary prince could find no entrance. It is found at last at the most forlorn hour of the morning, when you have long since forgotten that eleven or twelve is about to strike. . . . And suddenly, as one thrusts aside bushes and brier, with a movement of hesitating hands unevenly raised level to the face, it appears in sight as a long shadowy avenue, the outlet of which is a small round patch of light.

But while I hope thus and am enraptured, I unexpectedly come out into a clearing, which is simply a meadow. Without giving it a thought, I have reached the other side of the Commons, which I had always imagined a very long way off. And there, on my right, in between stacks of logs, and astir with life in the shade, stands the forester's house. . . . In previous years, whenever we had reached the entrance of the wood, we used to point to a patch of light at the end of a long, dark avenue and say: "That house out there, that's the forester's cottage, Baladier's." But we had never pushed on as far as that. We had often heard people say, as if referring to some extraordinary venture, "He's been as far as the forester's cottage!"—From "The Wanderer," by ALAIN FOURNIER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Published monthly in German and in French editions, alternate pages of English. Price, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Also quarterly in Scandinavian, Dutch, and Braille editions, $1.00 a year; single copy, 25c.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1941

Gray Foresees Cheaper Autos On New Roads

Head of Highway Users Conference confident on meeting military and civilian needs.

By virtue of necessity, impelled by a national defense emergency, a better and cheaper automobile should emerge in the next few years to roll over highways built more solidly against the weather as well as against traffic, Chester H. Gray, Director of the National Highway Users Conference, told the Boston Advertising Club, today.

Mr. Gray envisaged the possibility that American engineering skill, mobilized for defense, could meet the challenge of normal consumer needs and still keep up with the urgent demands for defense equipment. He agreed that only American ingenuity could face such a task with any degree of assurance.

The highway expert said the job would entail the production of substitute materials on a fairly grand scale, although he explained that many of the needed materials were already being used to some extent in the production of trucks. He anticipated that substitute materials might make the cars heavier at first, but felt that research would shortly iron out the engineering wrinkles as it always has in motor fields.

Naturally, the Conference Director felt that the focusing of national engineering skill upon new construction methods and materials would have the ultimate effect of improving automobiles and bringing down prices both now and after the emergency subsides.

Hub Stores Lose Stamp Privilege

Nine Boston retail food merchants were denied the right to participate in the Federal Government's surplus commodity program today, it was announced by Charles M. Quinn, Supervisor of the stamp plan for Greater Boston.

The stores accepted stamps for items not included on the surplus list, he said. It was understood that liquor was sold for stamps in some instances.

Mr. Quinn's action followed closely on warning by the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the Boston Licensing Board that acceptance of stamps for liquor would result in cancellation or suspension of licenses.

Mr. Quinn indicated that other stores will be affected in actions yet to come.

Navy 'Blimp' Over Boston

An unidentified "blimp" appeared over Boston this morning, cruising over the harbor area for about two hours after its first appearance around 10 o'clock. The dirigible headed inland near noon and disappeared in the direction of Everett. Although authorities declined comment, it was believed the silver-colored ship was a Naval dirigible from Lakehurst, N. J.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER — TONIGHT — TOMORROW — COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy followed by some fog and drizzle tonight; continued cool with lowest temperature about 45 degrees; Wednesday cloudy with occasional drizzle; gentle easterly winds tonight and Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy, some fog and drizzle in south portion tonight and Wednesday; continued cold.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with some drizzle and fog in southeast portion; continued cold.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, becoming mostly cloudy Wednesday; not quite so cold tonight but with light frost in exposed places; cooler Wednesday than today.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness in west, mostly cloudy in east with some fog and drizzle along the coast; not quite so cold in the interior tonight; Wednesday cloudy with occasional drizzle in east portion; cooler in the interior Wednesday.

Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy with some fog and drizzle and continued cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy with occasional drizzle.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, not quite so cold tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with occasionally drizzle near the coast; somewhat colder tonight.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate variable winds over north and moderate winds, mostly northeast, over south portions; partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	65	New York	55	64
Chicago	50	69	Norfolk	57	67
Denver	60	90	Philadelphia	54	66
Kansas City	62	74	St. Louis	55	70
Los Angeles	57	76	San Francisco	57	69
Minneapolis	52	73	Washington	50	68

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 13.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:48 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 2:04 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:26 p. m.

Plan Radcliffe Luncheon

By a Staff Photographer

Student Chairman and Aid

Miss Martha Daniells, '42, of Toledo, Ohio (at right) and Miss Gertrude O'Malley, '42, of Brighton, Mass., co-chairmen of the Radcliffe College Junior-Senior luncheon to be held at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge on Thursday, photographed in the college grounds.

Bedford Airport Land Bill In Bay State Senate for Vote

The Senate late today passed the bill authorizing the State to buy land in Bedford, Mass., for an airport as urged by Governor Saltonstall. The bill differs in content from its passage in the House last week and now goes back to 'the lower chamber.

The Saltonstall Administration's bill to take over land in Bedford for a military airport was rushed from the Senate Ways and Means Committee to the floor of that chamber this afternoon for a vote.

As reported, the bill differs slightly in form than as it passed the House. The Ways and Means Committee, in reporting the bill to the Senate, recommended that the airport be used for civilian as well as military purposes, whereas the House specified that it be restricted to the military only.

If the measure passes the Senate as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, it must be sent back to the House for further action.

One week ago, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent a special message demanding action on the airport issue within a week, warning that continued delay would result in withdrawal of the $229,000 Federal grant for development of the field.

Republican Senate leaders, as well as Senator Chester A. Dolan, of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, are against the "military purposes" restriction. It is feared such restriction would result in loss of the Federal grant.

Backers hope the legislation may be pushed through both branches in time for submission to the Governor for his signature tonight.

Women workers: Women employed in "seasonal" work in hotels, private clubs, and amusement places will be exempt from so-called "split-trick" employment restrictions under legislation passed to be engrossed by the House.

The present law provides that women and minors in hotels, restaurants and the like can be employed no more than nine hours in any one day and that the nine hours' work must be completed within a 10-hour period. The Consumers League of Massachusetts sponsored the present statute.

"Juke" Boxes: The Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety reported favorably a bill placing a $50 annual tax on "juke boxes" showing motion pictures. James Roosevelt, son of the President, is financially interested in this film industry. The bill also would levy a $2 tax on each film used in the machines.

Pardons: A step to tighten the procedure of pardoning prisoners was taken by the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law. The Committee approved a proposed Constitutional amendment to empower the Legislature to establish terms and conditions for future pardons. The bill was proposed by the special commission established to investigate pardons and paroles.

Architects: State registration of architects would be required under a bill approved by the Legislative Committee on State Administration. Under the measure, architects would be forced to take qualifying examinations after Jan. 1, 1942, or present a certificate from the National Council of Architects' Registration Boards. Experienced architects now practicing would be permitted to continue their work without examination. Similar legislation has been turned down in previous years.

Strike Called At Gun Plant In Hartford

Undetermined number of workers in Colt factory stop work in drive for pay increase.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13 (AP) —An unidentified number of the 5,600 employees of Colt's Patent Firearms Company, one of the Nation's largest armaments factories, went on strike today. They are not unionized.

Workers on the night shift walked out early this morning and some day shift employees left soon after reporting, but Dwight Phelps, Vice-President of the company, said a "very substantial" number of the approximately 4,900 day men remained at work. He said the plant was in operation.

Although a workers' committee issued no statement this morning, the strikers were reported to be seeking a wage increase of about 20 per cent. Mr. Phelps said an offer of a 10 per cent increase was rejected last night. The wages of hourly rate employees run from 50 cents to $1.20 an hour.

Making Guns

The company is producing 37-millimeter cannon, .30 and .50 caliber machine guns and side arms for the United States Army and for Great Britain. It has been estimated unofficially that it holds contracts for $30,000,000 in unfilled orders.

By the end of 1941, the company will have spent more than $2,500,000 in expanding plant facilities under the national defense program.

Robert F. Mintz, a field organizer for the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said that while the union "had no part in the calling of the strike" it had been authorized by the employees to act as their bargaining agent.

He claimed the strike was "almost 100 per cent" effective.

A statement "To Our Employees" posted by the management in the plant said that company officials meeting with a committee of employees last night made the following offer:

"A ten per cent increase in wages to all employees being paid on either day rates or piece work.

Offer Rejected

"The offer made to the committee in no way affects the established policy of the company of making special payments at the end of the year when the profits of the company warrant such distribution.

"Time and one-half for all overtime in excess of eight hours each day or 40 hours per week.

"Any existing inequalities of rates to be adjusted.

"Vacation of one week with pay to all employees as of record Sept. 1, 1940.

"This offer was rejected."

Conant Conducts Dedication Of Harvard Forest Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERSHAM, N. H., May 13—Formal dedication by Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, of two new buildings, Shaler Hall and the Fisher Museum, took place today at the Harvard Forest in the presence of officers of the University, including the Fellows of Harvard College, the Board of Overseers, and the Overseers' Committee who are visiting the Forest.

Shaler Hall will be a headquarters building for the University's natural scientific workers and students in forestry, and the Fisher Museum will be a center for the public display of forest models, forest products, and phases of silviculture. Both buildings are the gift of an anonymous donor and have been under construction since last summer. The Forset is said to be the oldest model tract of its kind in America.

At the ceremonies, Dr. Elmer D. Merrill, Arnold Professor of Botany and Administrator of Botanical Collections at the University, spoke on the present use of the Forest as one of the biological resources of the University. Then H. W. Andrews, architect, of New York City, handed a master key to the buildings to Dr. Conant. Following additional remarks by A. C. Cline, Director of the Forest, Dr. Conant formally dedicated the buildings and brought the ceremonies to a close. After luncheon, the party inspected the buildings and the Forest.

The new Museum has been named Fisher Museum, in memory of the late Prof. Richard T. Fisher '98, Director of the Harvard Forest from its founding in 1907 until 1934. The administration building has been named Shaler Hall in memory of Prof. Nathaniel S. Shaler '62, Harvard geologist and teacher, originator of the idea of incorporating forestry studies in the Harvard program, whose efforts to establish the subject of forestry led to Harvard's appointment of Professor Fisher as Instructor in Forestry in 1903.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in East Weymouth Congregational Church, Jackson Square, East Weymouth, at 8 p. m.

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits include antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving. At Horticultural Hall, Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues, Boston, open until 10 p. m., and from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily through May 17. Admission, 55 cents.

Dinner meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League Conference on "The Mobilization of the Law Enforcement Resources of Massachusetts." There will be a brief resume of the morning and afternoon sessions, followed by a discussion of "The Challenge of the Present Crisis—How Do We Meet It?" by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, Stephen P. Cabot, Vice-President of the League, will preside. In the ballroom, Hotel Kenmore, at 6:30 p. m. Dinner, $2.25.

Yard concert of the Harvard Glee Club on the steps of the Widener Library, at 7 p. m. The public is invited.

Moving pictures in color and a lecture on "The Teacher-Coach" by Charles Dickson, Somerville High School coach, sponsored by the Tufts College Varsity Club in the Cousens Gymnasium, Tufts College, at 7:30 p. m.

District forum conducted by the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Project, Carl S. Wetherell, Executive Secretary of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, will speak on "What Part the Person Who Has Passed Forty Years of Age Will Play in the Social Economic Scheme." In the John J. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End, Boston, at 7:45 p. m.

People's Peace Meeting sponsored by the Brookline Peace Council. Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, will discuss "This Is Not Our War." Thomas McGowan, Boston port agent of the National Maritime Union, will also speak. The Rev. F. Hastings Smyth of Cambridge will preside. At Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8 p. m.; tickets 25 cents.

Annual Spring Concert of the Milton Town Chorus for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Chorus. Llewellyn H. Crossman, Conductor, and Miss Georgina Dwyer, soprano, leading soloist. At the Milton Woman's Club auditorium, 8 p. m.

Eighth Advanced Student Concert of the New England Conservatory of Music. At Jordan Hall, Gainsborough Street, Boston, 8:15 p. m. The public is invited free.

Lecture for the benefit of the Greek War Relief Society under the auspices of the Belmont chapter. Prof. William Yale of the University of New Hampshire will speak on "The Balkans in the Present World Crisis." In the Belmont High School auditorium at 8:15 p. m.; tickets, 50 cents.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Spanish Paintings," by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m., and "Painting Since Cezanne" by Mrs. Tanner, at 2 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 12.
Radio Timetable: Page 14.

Leaders in Bay State Women's Clubs

By a Staff Photographer

Active at Annual Convention at Swampscott

Standing, left to right: Mrs. Fred Pigeon, outgoing Second Vice-President; Mrs. Edwin Troland, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. E. T. Broadhurst, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Raymond Merrill, Treasurer. Sitting, left to right: Mrs. Herbert F. French, First Vice-President; Mrs. David Westcott, President; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, General Federation Director.

New Boost in 'Gas' Price Investigated in Bay State

Massachusetts motorists faced another half cent increase in gasoline today, as Federal and State agencies continued an investigation of a series of price jumps effected since January.

Major gasoline companies again boosted their prices to retailers, an increase which generally was expected to be passed on to consumers. No immediate boost was noted during the day in Boston.

Spokesmen for major companies explained that most retailers will maintain the 17-cent-a-gallon price on regular gas in Greater Boston until present supplies are exhausted. After that, a general half-cent increase is anticipated.

Since January, Greater Boston retail prices have jumped 3.5 cents a gallon, not including today's boost, according to John P. McBride, Director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life.

Probe of Increase

Mr. McBride expected to complete by nightfall an investigation into causes of the increases. Representatives of gasoline companies conferred with him to complete the study begun several weeks ago. Within two or three days, Mr. McBride plans to reveal the results of his study.

Commenting on the situation as of today, the Director said retail prices have increased at a faster rate than tank-wagon rates. The latter, he said, have gone from 6.2 cents a gallon to 8.7 since Jan. 1, a boost of 2.5 cents a gallon.

Retail prices have been boosted from 13.5 cents a gallon (including the 4.5 cent tax) to 17 cents. These prices do not reflect the new increase.

Gulf coast prices, Mr. McBride commented, have jumped only two cents a gallon.

Small Margin of Profit

The Director said one reason for the increase of retail prices as compared with tank-wagon prices is the fact that Greater Boston retailers have been operating for some time on a small margin of profit, due to excessive competition.

Some of the competition, Mr. McBride said, has been eliminated through the closing of various filling stations when operators turned to other work. Furthermore, the motor fuel sales law has eliminated most cutthroat competition methods.

Mr. McBride reported that Leon Henderson, Federal Administrator of Prices and Civilian Defense, has been conducting a nation-wide investigation of gasoline prices and supplies.

This statement coincided with a move by Representative Thomas T. Gray (R) of Springfield, a filling station operator, calling upon Mr Henderson for action to avert "seemingly unwarranted" price advances, and for a complete investigation of the petroleum industry.

Letter to Henderson

In a letter to Mr. Henderson, Mr. Gray wrote:

"As no further tax, Federal or State, has been laid on gasoline and the retailers are not getting any benefit whatever from these price increases, it is quite evident someone is getting more profit than is due them at the expense of the motoring public and the small dealers.

"If the Government laid an extra tax of even one cent on gasoline, this fact would be in headlines all over the country, but the major oil companies have increased their prices for no apparent reason and not very much is being said. If any industry in this country needs investigation promptly and thoroughly, it is the petroleum industry."

Norton on 'PR' Plank Seen In City Election

Reports that School Committeeman Clement A. Norton might oppose Maurice J. Tobin in the Mayoralty campaign this fall, and that Proportional Representation might be a major issue in the struggle between the two coursed through Boston political circles today and gained momentum when Mr. Norton carefully declined to affirm or deny them.

Hint that Mr. Norton is actively considering the race was seen by some observers as being contained in a sharp statement he issued this morning in rebuttal to the remarks of Council President William J. Galvin, made yesterday during a City Council discussion of Proportional Representation, a discussion which ended in a 17-to-1 vote in opposition to PR.

Councilor Galvin took the Council floor to castigate Mr. Norton for his espousal of the PR cause.

Mr. Norton flung back today with the implication that Councilor Galvin had made the attack because, as a close political associate of Mayor Tobin, he sought to damage the candidacy of a possible rival. "The campaign is on," said Mr. Norton.

Control of Sabotage in U. S. Better Than in World War

A graphic account of how this Nation's decentralized law-enforcing agencies have co-ordinated their functions as an emergency measure to combat sabotage and espionage activities, was unfolded today at a round table discussion sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League.

Meeting in an all-day session at the Hotel Kenmore to discuss "The Mobilization of Law Enforcement Resources of Massachusetts" members of the conference heard officials of national, State, and local law-enforcing agencies describe the part each group is playing in checking subersive activities in Massachusetts and throughout the Nation.

Heading the list of speakers was V. W. Peterson, Special Agent in charge of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who told the meeting that the United States is better able to cope with the problem of sabotage than in the last war.

"By co-ordinating our work with that of the naval and military intelligence units we are avoiding the mistakes of the last war when various agencies operated independently," Mr. Peterson said.

Matters of sabotage being of national importance the F. B. I. is seeking, and has obtained, the cooperation of local agencies in allowing special agents of the Bureau to investigate incidents of that nature, the F. B. I. officer said.

Investigation of these incidents, he added, should be kept in the hands of trained investigators.

The public's part in combatting "fifth column" activities can be reporting anything of a suspicious nature, Mr. Peterson said. "Nothing is too insignificant to report to the F. B. I."

"We want the public to be vigilant but not vigilantes," he concluded.

Lieut. Col. Alexander R. Bolling, Military Intelligence Officer for First Corps Area, told the conference that the Military Intelligence had expanded rapidly during the past two years using the F. B. I. as a model of efficiency. In the last two months, Colonel Bolling said, the personnel of this branch has increased 400 per cent.

Under the province of the Military Intelligence in the First Corps Area are subversive activities and sabotage on military reservations, and at the two great Government arsenals at Watertown and Springfield. The Army Intelligence also keeps check on the military personnel to guard against infiltration of subversive elements such as undermined some of the armies of Europe, the Colonel said.

Other speakers at this morning's session were: Commander E. M. Major, U. S. N. R., District Intelligence Officer; David Kelleher, Special Agent in charge of Intelligence Units, United States Treasury Department; Timothy C. Murphy, Department Secretary of the Massachusetts State Police; Assistant Attorney General James E. Farley; Samuel H. Wragg, Sheriff of Norfolk County; Chief Archibald Bullock of the Arlington Police department, and James H. Hayes, Director of Safety, National Fireworks, Inc.

Tell How Defense Work Is Protected

By a Staff Photographer

Law Enforcement Parley Speakers

Left to right: David Kelleher, Special Agent in charge of Intelligence Units, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department; Commander E. M. Major, U. S. N. R., District Intelligence Officer; Livingston Hall, presiding officer of the round table discussion and Vice-President of the Massachusetts Civic League; V. W. Peterson, Special Agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston; Lieut. Col. Alexander R. Bolling, Military Intelligence Officer for the First Corps Area.

Defense Plan For U. S. Told To Clubwomen

Session at Swampscott hears of program to keep roads clear in time of emergency.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 13—Main highways of the United States will not become jammed with civilians in case of war. Steps have already been taken to avoid such a catastrophe, according to Mrs. T. V. Moore of Florida, member of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and of the United States National Safety Council.

Speaking before members of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs gathered at the New Ocean House in the second day of their annual convention, Mrs. Moore disclosed that even now some 20,000 miles of highway have been definitely allocated to national defense.

These roads are the main thoroughfares leading to Army camps throughout the country which are being kept clear for the orderly flow of men and materials to and from the camps, Mrs. Moore told the clubwomen.

French Situation Recalled

In case of an emergency, she said, where the quick movement of troops is a necessity, definite orders will be given and enforced to keep civilians off the vital traffic arteries. "We don't want any bottleneck obstructing the path of the Army such as that which occurred in France when refugees took to the road in panic blocking troops and military equipment," Mrs. Moore declared.

She pointed out that as far as motor traffic is concerned, the hazard on the highway is not the commercial carriers such as busses and trucks. It is the privae car owner. Women are better drivers than men, according to statistics, Mrs. Moore asserted, and the greatest menace on the road is the speeder.

Preservation of Democracy

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, speaking on "Education and the Preservation of Democracy" declared, "Institutions like the church and the family are in decline in modern life." He said he believed that the present education system of the country should be enlarged to include the modern equivalent of these missing elements in the present democratic life.

Dr. Gideonse advocated an increased development of the arts and some kind of a shared-work program to bring America's young people in common experiences

In answer to a question from the floor as to the danger of the NYA, WPA, and CCC to the democratic system Dr. Gideonse said he thought the "CCC has been one of the most admirable parts of the new change in assumption of Federal responsibilities. I would like to see this sort of work extended to include young women as well," he said.

With regard to the educational value of the military camps the speaker expressed the hope that more educational emphasis might be added to the military instruction. "There is more than just the military angle to national defense. War is too important to leave to merely military men."

How Hitlerism Succeeded

Dr. William Yandell Elliott of the Department of Government at Harvard University told the clubwomen last night that "War with Hitler's system has been inevitable for this country since Hitler finished rearming without a challenge and disposed of France and threatened the defeat of Britain."

He declared that Herr Hitler "can only be stopped by meeting him where he can be met; that is, with our naval forces today, our planes tomorrow, and with tanks and mechanized troops anywhere that it is necessary to meet him, the day after."

Dr. Elliott disagreed with the views of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and other isolationists. "To speak of this country as unarmed when it has the most powerful Navy in the world, and to ask it to avoid decision when the hour for decision has come, is to play Hitler's game," he said.

Reports Read

Mrs. Walter H. Woods, chairman of the Federation Committee for War Relief, read her report at the afternoon session today, and Miss Mai-Mai Sze, daughter of the former Chinese Ambassador, recently returned from China, told of the conditions in her country.

Mrs. David Westcott, President of the Federation, and Mrs. E. T. Broadhurst, Second Vice-President, presided at the morning meeting, with Mrs. Westcott and Mrs. Edwin Troland, Third Vice-President, officiating at the afternoon session.

Tonight Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall will be guests of honor, and Dr. Frank Kingdon, educator and author, will talk on "What Are We Trying to Preserve and Defend."

State Chairmen, Directors, and Club Presidents will take part in the recessional, and the grand reception will be held in the Ball

Art Conference at Wheaton—Midweek Prospects on the Radio

Color Problems Discussed, Paintings Shown at College

By Dorothy Adlow

The Wheaton College Fine Arts Department has distinguished itself in recent years by an annual conference on some important subject concerning the arts. This year the discussion encompassed material of interest to several departments in the college—art, chemistry, drama, and physics. The subject was "Color."

Color in the mobile arts was the topic Saturday afternoon. Prof. Glenn Shook spoke on "The Color Organ." Mary Ellen Bute read a paper on "Composition in Color and Sound," and projected several color films to illustrate her discourse.

In problems concerning color there is amazing variation, from minute precision of calculation to vague fancifulness. In modern art, we find painters who esteem the first approach, and painters who incline towards the second. Exact knowledge and intricate mechanisms achieve spectacular results from a mechanical point of view. The artistic estimate, however, is not necessarily qualified by precise calculation or ingenious manipulation. Another ingredient is essential—imagination; and that ingredient may fall short in the color organ or the color film.

There is an exhibition of non-objective paintings as an added feature of the Wheaton College Conference. The pictures come from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation of Non-Objective Art in New York. These show the culmination of one development in modern art, the exclusion of recognizable objects and experiences, and the contrivance of compositions out of non-descriptive lines, planes, dots, zigzags and undulations. From the assemblage emerges a design which purports to be symbolic.

There are canvases by Rudolph Bauer, Wassily Kandinsky, and others. The canvases at first glance seem a relic of the abstractions of Picasso. But Picasso's abstractions are mere optical exercises compared with these pictures at Norton. These artists come into the scope of the Expressionist school, which was motivated by feeling and intuition rather than by thought and observation.

In the end, however, we judge works of art by their intrinsic features. Kandinsky's non-objective pictures show sensibility, the colors are rich, evocative, and stimulating. He is the greater poet for being the greater painter. His color is regulated by good taste, his lines directed by a splendid sense of design. Whether he seems motivated by observation through a telescope or through a microscope, he seems invariably the artist commanding his materials. The pictures of his fellow exhibitors are too often like graphs, charts, laboratory specifications.

Silk Screen Pictures

At the M. M. Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue, prints by three Springfield artists executed in the Silk Screen process, are on view. There is a great deal of experimentation in the medium, and artists are exploring its possibilities. Because there is no traditional material with which to compare these prints, we judge them on intrinsic qualifications. Each of the artists has followed a personal bent in choice of theme, in imaginative handling of color and design. One already shows an inclination toward conventions which would seem implicit in the medium, while the others carry on as they might in a process of straight painting.

The silk screen is treated with successive layers of color, which are transferred individually through pressure to paper while areas of other coloration are temporarily masked out. The colors are interesting, and often very distinguished. To this spectator there was not very much observable in the final picture that gave some hint of the silk screen method. In wood cuts, for example, one feels the fibrous texture of the wood in the lines.

Edward Landon who has achieved prominence in Springfield for his independent approach to painting shows several prints including a striking Mexican landscape. His themes are derived from observation of city life. Pauline Stiriss portrays people with a satirical touch. Philip Hicken seems the most deviceful of the three and his pictures possess a zestful character which comes from a personal excitement over the silk screen process. He leans toward the decorative and has a feeling for expressive color and for well-accented rhythms. Outstanding is his "First Snow."

All these print-makers show influences of the modern French style. They abstract their material and gain advantage through juxtaposing well-chosen colors. They might profit by using fewer colors, and fewer strokes. In modern Japanese colored wood-block prints as many as two dozen blocks are used. But the great Ukiyoe masters used but six or eight. The latter said a great deal more despite the thrift.

We will probably see many alterations in the work of present day experimenters in the silk screen process. It is fun to be witnessing the evolution.

Water Colors at Theater

An exhibition of aquarelles painted by members of the Federal Art Project is to be seen in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater.

There is a good deal of talent concentrated in these pictures. The painters handle this commonly used medium with skill and distinction. By May a reviewer has seen an unbelievable quantity of water colors. That the WPA pictures prove refreshing is in itself an accomplishment. These painters are happily free of a formulated procedure. They find their way with the medium through experience, trial and error.

Among the exhibitors are Lawrence Kupferman, who combines painting and drawing in "Victorian Cottage"; Mabel Greer, whose "Still-life" has a spring-like flowery charm; Philip von Saltza who depicts with fluid brush a charming scene with children; Helen D. Blackmur, Karl Oberteuffer, Donald Greason, Vernon Smith, Russell Smith, and Leon Hovsepian.

De Bellis

Dorothy Stone and Charles Collins

In "Gay Divorce," opening tonight at the Shubert Theater.

Opening Tonight

At the Shubert, "Gay Divorce." Revival of the musical comedy by Dwight Taylor and Cole Porter. The production has been directed by Edward J. Scanlon. Luella Gear, Dorothy Stone, and Charles Collins head the cast. Among the players are Paula Stone, Tom Bate, Austin Marshall, Cynia Gray, and Barrie O'Daniels. Curtain rises at 8:30.

Dick Williams

Bobby Clark, Elizabeth Sutherland, Melville Cooper

In "Women Aren't Angels," farce coming Thursday to the Wilbur

Spring Dance Recitals

Spring is the time of student recitals, the time for dance teachers to show what they have accomplished in the season's work. It is a good time to get acquainted with our Boston teachers, to see what they are contributing to the dance life of the city.

Jan Veen (Hans Wiener) recently presented in Jan Veen Studio Hall two performances by the Studio Workshop Group, with Harry Coble, associate instructor, and other pupils of the school, that revealed sound workmanship with the movement phrase and considerable compositional responsibility on the part of the students. Mr. Coble's "Three Characters from Most Fairy Tales" was imaginative and original.

Next Saturday afternoon, Pauline Chellis, well known in dance education throughout New England, will present her studio pupils, grading the work from the rhythm studies by the young children, through intermediate movement studies, to the finished compositions by the workshop group, in Jan Veen Studio Hall, which by the way, has become an active center for the intimate recital here.

Otto Ashermann, resident teacher, who, like Jan Veen, is now an American citizen, has recently presented the Erskine Dance Group (of Erskine School) in a modern dance symposium at Bennett Junior College and at Tufts and is directing the Masque of the Sophomore Class of Pembroke College, Providence, to be given on May 17.

A newcomer in the field is Felicia Saxe, a pupil of Rudolf von Laban, who arrived from Europe a little over a year ago and is now teaching here. She will give a solo recital in the Dance Studio of the Boston Y. W. C. A., on Wednesday evening, assisted by Alan Hovaness, composer-pianist, who will play two of his own compositions. The program is sponsored by the Immigrants Mutual Aid Society, the International Institute, Boston, the National Council of Jewish Women, and the Y. W. C. A. The entire proceeds will be turned over to the Good Quakers for the relief of war victims at Camp Gurs in Unoccupied France.

The Symposium of Modern Dance to take place in the Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A., on Wednesday evening (8 o'clock), is to be presented, "not as a program of finished dances but as a process of pooling ideas on dance techniques and compositions." All the dance classes at the "Y," from children of 5 to advanced groups of business and industrial girls, will take part. The children (from 5 to 9) will display what they know of "Rhythms;" a group of girls will show in dance their conception of the homemaker and what they feel the business world has to offer them; the business girls will give a dance, "Steno Tempo," showing the business girl as she sees herself, and the Studio Dance Group, in five sketches, will interpret influences of the French Court, New England Blue Laws, Spanish-Indian Ballet, Negro Spirituals, and the Country Dance, on the American dance. There will also be a Spectators' Dance, picturing spectators at a football game, among other numbers.

Katharine Schroeder, director of the Radcliffe Dance Group, came originally from England. She has danced in London with H. Algeranoff (of the De Basil Ballet Russe) and plans to dance with him this summer for the entertainment of Canadian troops. The program which she and the Radcliffe Group, assisted by the Harvard dancers, four child dancers, and the gifted Patricia Horne, will give in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, May 19, is announced as a public recital.

Adolphe Robicheau, resident teacher specializing in the academic ballet, will present a "Theater Night in Classical Ballet Form" in Jordan Hall, on Thursday evening, May 22, when he will be assisted by his concert dancers and members of his ballet school. Mr. Robicheau has studied at the Vilzak-Shollar School of Ballet in New York.

This is by no means a complete list of Boston dance teachers, but only a record of their recitals announced to date.

M. L.

Second Schubert Symphony Scheduled for Air Program

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Problems of feeding Camp Edwards and music written by Joseph Wagner, public school music director in Boston, are among features of tonight's radio entertainment.

An early symphony by Schubert and music arranged for four pianos are among musical items scheduled this week.

Tonight

Talk Features

Army chef to explain some of the problems of feeding the thousands of soldiers at Camp Edwards, in "This Man's Army"; WBZ, 7:45.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., as "Your Defense Reporter," to be heard speaking from assembly line of the Wright Aeronautical engine division of Curtiss-Wright, at Paterson, N. J.; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Ruth Moss and Jack Stanley, "Radio's Curtain Call"-ers, to interview cast of "Gay Divorce" following opening performance; Yankee-WNAC, 11:30.

Variety

Woman editor, Army flier, factory owner, and investigator from Dewey office, to be among guests of Gabriel Heatter's "We, the People"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Ella Logan, swing vocalist of Scottish accent, to be guest of Bob Hope; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Music

Earl Wild's "Overture to the Days of Buffalo Bill," Emerson Meyer's "Sarabande" and Joseph Wagner's "Four Miniatures for Orchestra," are scheduled on Frank Black's program for "New American Music"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Wednesday

Talks

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, before the national convention of the National Association of Broadcasters, at St. Louis, Mo.; NBC-Red-WNAC, 3:30.

Representative Hamilton Fish, New York, on "No Convoys, No War"; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Variety

Bob Feller, pitcher for the Cleveland Indians, to be guest of Eddie Cantor; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Drama

"District Attorney" takes up the case of the disappearing armored truck; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Thursday

Variety

Priscilla Lane of the screen, Jerry Lester, comedian, and Connie Boswell, cellist, to be heard with Bing Crosby; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

José Iturbi, pianist, joins Rudy Valee and John Barrymore in a satirical version of life in a music conservatory; BNBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Drama

"Henry Aldrich" gets into a scrape with a power lawnmower; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Charles Dickens' "The Bagman's Uncle," arranged by Ranald MacDougall, in "World's Best" program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Music

Schubert's Symphony No. 2, in B flat major, is sole item selected by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" program; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

"Gypsy Song," from Bizet's "Carmen," "Gavotte," from Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," Chopin's "Valse Brillante" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumble Bee" scheduled in eight-hand keyboard arrangements by the First Piano Quartet; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:45.

Talk

Story of synthetic rubber and its uses in national defense to be related by two executives of large rubber company; "Adventures in Science"; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Stokowski Program

Henry Cowell will be piano soloist in his own composition, "Tales of Our Countryside," at the concert to be given by Leopold Stokowski and his All-American Youth Orchestra in the Boston Garden Tuesday evening, May 20. The full program:

Bach-Stokowski — Fugue in G Minor (The Shorter)
Brahms — Symphony No. 1 in C minor
Henry Cowell — Tales of Our Countryside (California)
Wagner — Prelude and Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde"

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" — Meyerbeer
Prelude to "Lohengrin" — Wagner
Carnival Overture — John Duke
Russian Sailors' Dance from "The Red Poppy" — Gliere
Concerto in C major for Two Pianos, No. 2 — Bach
Soloists: Mertina Johnson-Nancy Parker (Smith College, '41)
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice" — Dukas
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes — Strauss
Pavane — Morton Gould
"Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" — Gershwin

Morton Gould

American composer, arranger, conductor, and pianist, to conduct program tonight over Mutual; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

International Music Festival

The eighteenth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music will be held in New York City, May 16-27, under the auspices of the United States section, of which Roger Sessions is president. This will be the first time a festival of the society has been held in America, although American composers have been frequently represented on the programs.

This year, there will be three concerts of chamber music, held at Columbia University (May 19), the New York Public Library (May 21), and the Museum of Modern Art (May 23). In addition, chamber and orchestral music will be radiocast in eight concerts to be given through the courtesy of the Columbia, National, and Mutual broadcasting systems. The complete programs follow:

Friday, May 16

Opening Address—James McDonald, Station WQRX, 5:00-5:15 p. m.

Saturday, May 17 at 7:30 p. m.

Broadcast of Chamber Music
Columbia Broadcasting System Network
Piet Ketting (Holland): Three Sonnets from Shakespeare for Voice and Piano: 1. Since I Left You. 2. The little love-god. 3. Music to hear. Hubert Hendrie and Vera Brodsky.
Antoni Szalowski (Poland): String Quartet No. 3. 1. Allegro. 2. Andante Molto. 3. Allegro vivace. Dorian String Quartet (Alexander Cores, Harry Friedman, David Mankowitz and Bernard Greenhouse).

Sunday, May 18, at 3 p. m.

Broadcast of Orchestral Music under the direction of Howard Barlow. Columbia Broadcasting System Network.
Benjamin Britten (England): "Les Illuminations," for Tenor and String Orchestra. Peter Pears, tenor. Benjamin Britten, Guest Conductor.
Henk Badings (Holland): Prelude to a Tragedy.

Monday, May 19, at 8:30 p. m.

Concert of Chamber Music at the McMillin Theater, Columbia University, Broadway at 116th Street, New York.
Paul Kadosa (Hungary): String Quartet No. 2. Gordon String Quartet (Jacques Gordon, Samuel Weiss, William Lincer, Fritz Magg).
Stefan Wolpe (Independent): (a) Psalm 64: (b) Isaiah, Chapter 35, for Voice and Piano. Annalise von Molnar and Irma Wolpe.
Rene Leibowitz (France): Sonata No. 2 for Piano (in one movement). Beveridge Webster.
William Alwyn (England): Divertimento for Solo Flute—(1) Introduction—Fughetta; (2) Gavotte and Musette; (3) Finale alla Gigue. René Leroy.
Jerzy Fitelberg (Poland): String Quartet No. 4. Theme and Seven Variations and Fugue (Courtesy of the Library of Congress). Gordon String Quartet.

Tuesday, May 20, at 10 p. m.

Broadcast of Orchestral Music
National Broadcasting Company (Blue Network)
Bernard Wagenaar (U. S. A.): Triple Concerto for Flute, Harp, Violoncello and Orchestra—(1) Allegro; (2) Cavatina con Variazioni; (3) Finale—Allegro. Georges Barrere, flute; Carlos Salzedo, harp; Horace Britt, violoncello. Bernard Wagenaar, Guest Conductor.

Wednesday, May 21, at 8:30 p. m.

Concert of Chamber Music at the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street, New York
Matyas Seiber (Hungary): String Quartet No. 2—(1) Allegro marcato; (2) Intermezzo alla "blues"; (3) Presto. Roth Quartet (Roth—Weinstock—Shaier—Edell).
Viktor Ullman (Independent): Sonata for Piano—(1) Allegro energico ed agitato; (2) Moderato (Variations on a Moravian Folksong collected by Laos Janacek); (3) Presto. Gertrud Nettl.
Anton Webern (Independent): String Quartet—(1) Massig; (2) Gemachlich; (3) Sehr fliessend. Roth Quartet.
Paul Dessau (Independent): Les Voix de Paul Verlaine a Anatole France for Voice, Piano, Harmonium and two Percussion. Soloist, Olga Forrai.
Arthur Schnabel (Independent): Piano Piece in Seven Parts—Moderato e semplice. Vivace. Allegretto. Allegretto agitato. Vivacissimo. Adagio. Cadenza. Moderato e semplice. Lydia Hoffmann-Behrendt.

Thursday, May 22, at 9:30 p. m.

Broadcast of Orchestral Music under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein
Mutual Broadcasting System Network
Bohuslav Martinu (Czechoslovakia): Tre Ricercari—(1) Allegro poco; (2) Largo; (3) Allegro.

Friday, May 23 at 8:30 p. m.

Concert of Chamber Music by American Composers at the Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, New York City
Edward T. Cone (U. S. A.): Theme and Variations and Finale from Sonata for Violin and Piano. Nicolai Berezowsky and Edward T. Cone.
Russell G. Harris (U. S. A.): Three Songs, Op. 5. 1. Night. 2. Shore. 3. Blade. Soloist: Maria Maximovitch.
Salvador Contreras (Mexico): Piece for String Quartet. Galimer Quartet (Felix Galimer, Robert Konrad, Lotte Hammerschlag and Ernst Silberstein).
Paul Nordoff (U. S. A.): Theme and Variations (from Sonata for Violoncello and Piano). Benar Heifetz and Paul Nordoff.
Emil Koehler (U. S. A.): String Quartet Op. 8 1. Lento. 2. Allegro. Galimer Quartet.
Juan Carlos Paz (Argentina): Music for trio, Op. 26 (Clarinet, Trumpet and Alto Saxophone). 1. Preludio (andantino). 2. Polimelodia (allegretto). 3. Andante Molto. 4. Allegro. Eric Simon, Robert Weatherly and Sigurd Rascher.
Silvestre Revueltas (Mexico): "Musica de Feria" for String Quartet. Galimer Quartet.

Saturday May 24, at 7:30 p. m.

Broadcast of Chamber Music
Columbia Broadcasting System Network
Edmund Partos (Palestine): Concert for String Quartet. (Dorian String Quartet (Alexander Cores, Harry Friedman, David Mankowitz and Bernard Greenhouse)
Aaron Copland (U. S. A.): Sextet (in one movement) for String Quartet, Clarinet and Piano. Dorian String Quartet, Clark Brody and Vera Brodsky

Sunday, May 25, at 3 p. m.

Broadcast of Orchestral Music under direction of Harold Barlow. Columbia Broadcasting System Network.
Rodolfo Halffter (Mexico): Obertura Concertante for Piano and Orchestra. Soloist: Joaquin Nin-Culmell.
Willy Burkhard (Switzerland): "Hymnus." 1. Der Tag (Praeludium). 2. Die Nacht. (From Novalis' "Hymnen an die Nacht").
Roman Palester (Poland): Small Overture.

Tuesday, May 27 at 10 p. m.

Broadcast of Orchestral Music under the direction of Frank Black. National Broadcasting Company (Blue Network).
Charles Naginski (U. S. A.): Sinfonietta for Chamber Orchestra.
David Diamond (U. S. A.): Music for Double String Orchestra, Brass and Timpani.

Claudia Morgan

Secretary on the stage to "The Man Who Came to Dinner" to head a team of secretaries versus their bosses on "Uncle Jim's Question Bee"; tonight, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

AMUSEMENTS

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COLE PORTER'S Sparkling Musical Comedy
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WOMEN AREN'T ANGELS
A NEW FARCICAL COMEDY
Directed by HARRY WAGSTAFF GRIBBLE
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NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street, PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40, Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL" —Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4266. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—135 Seats Always at 55c

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
"A highly prized playgoing experience." —J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30, Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Gay Divorcee," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabn. 12, 1:58, 3:56, 5:44, 7:42, 9:40. "Skiing on Your Feet," and "Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 2, 5, 8. "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis, George Brent and Mary Astor. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:40. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Model Wife." Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "The Lady from Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.

Kenmore—
"Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:35, 6, 9:45. "Blackout." Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson. 1, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Power Dive." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:40.

Modern—
"The Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Las Vegas Nights," 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9:20. "The Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Olympe Bradna. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:45.

RKO-Boston—
"Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Ralph Bellamy. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:50, 8:45. "Adam Had Four Sons." Warner Baxter. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05.

Scollay—
"The Wagons Roll at Night." Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Las Vegas Nights." 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"The History of Our Monroe Doctrine." "Eyes on Brazil." "Art of Fencing." "Pinky Tomlin Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan." Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telenis—
"Nazis in Brazil." "Paderewski Concert." "Benchley Comedy." "San Francisco and Chinatown." "Ice Capers." "Sword Play." Disney cartoon and 30 minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Mr. District Attorney." Peter Lorre. 9:38 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45. "Blockade." Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:41, 7:20, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3, 6:30, 10. "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Six Lessons with Madame Lazonga," Lupe Velez. 1:45 and 8.

Allston: "Night Train." Rex Harrison and Margaret Lockwood. "Pinocchio." 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.
Regent: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Mexican Spitfire Out West," Lupe Velez. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Melody and Moonlight," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Conrad Veidt. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. "Tall, Dark, and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.
Brookline Village: "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 4:20, 7:54. "The Geat Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. 2:14, 5:48, 9:22.
Cleveland Circle: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous 1:45-8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. "Sleepers West." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Harvard: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2 and 7:45.
University: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Play Girl," Kay Francis. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.
Dorchester: "Face Behind the Mask." Peter Lorre. "Barnyard Follies." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness."
Strand: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:09, 8:22. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery and Lionel Barrymore. 1:54, 6:45, 9:57.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Son of Monte Cristo." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. 2:38, 8:14. "Case of the Black Parrot," William Lundigan. 1:35, 7:10, 10:10.
Park: "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "I'm Still Alive." 1:40 and 7:40.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward. 3:27, 9:42. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Murder Among Friends." J. Hubbard. "Invisible Ghost." Bela Lugosi. 2 and 8.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Back Street." Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:30, 8:15. "You're the One." Jerry Colonna. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob." George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45.
Mystic: "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2:20, 8:40. "The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 3:30, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. "Jennie." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Orpheum: "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.
Strand: "Vivacious Lady." James Stewart and Ginger Rogers. 1:55, 7:50. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 3:30, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:45, 8. "Mr. and Mrs Smith." Carole Lombard. 3:11, 9:26.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "This Thing Called Love." Melvyn Douglas. "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." George Murphy and Lucille Ball. 3:15, 9:51. "Shadows on the Stairs," Heather Angel. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Pinocchio." "Road Show." Adolphe Manjou. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "That Night in Rio." Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "The Man Who Lost Himself." Kay Francis and Brian Aherne.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sky Devils." Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak. "Land of Liberty."
Strand: "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.
Revere: "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three." Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "Doctor Takes a Wife." Loretta Young and Ray Milland. "Military Academy." Jackie Searl and David Holt. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.
Central: "Virginia." Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again." Marjorie Rambeau. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney. "Life With Henry." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Behind the News." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Meet the Chump." Hugh Herbert and Lewis Howard. 2:09, 7:54. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:25, 9:11.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Jennie." 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix and Kent Taylor. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Blackout." Conrad Veidt. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Back Street." Margaret Sullavan and Charles Boyer. "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pinocchio." "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Foreign Correspondent." Joel McCrea and Laraine Day. "The Gay Caballero." Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to 11:30.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Buck Privates

Council Votes 17 to 1 Against 'PR' on Ballot

The Boston City Council stood on record today as opposed to legislation allowing the Boston electorate, upon petition of the registered voters, to decide by referendum whether to adopt the proportional representation system of electing the City Council.

The vote of 17 to 1, with Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay as lone dissenter, came after a heated two-hour discussion during which no less than 11 of the 22 councilors took the floor to denounce "PR" in strongest terms.

The Council's action referred to a measure passed by the State House of Representatives, and now pending reconsideration, to extend the option of adopting "PR" a privflege now enjoyed in all other cities and towns in Massachusetts to the Boston electorate.

The discussion was precipitated when Councilor James J. Goode, Jr., of Hyde Park introduced a proposal to record the Council in opposition to "PR", on the ground that it "results in group anarchy dictatorship and is in direct contrast to the principle of majority rule."

Majority Issue Raised

Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton echoed this charge that "PR" would "deprive Boston of majority rule." Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury, also an opponent of the system, asserted "PR" is being "engineered by wealthy conspirators seeking minority rule."

Proponents of the system, including the Boston League of Women Voters, maintain that "PR" gives representation to each voting group in proportion to its voting strength. Thus they contend "PR" gives representation to minority groups and majority groups according to their respective size, whereas the plurality system now in vogue in Boston permits the election of a candidate chosen only by the majority or by the largest minority, with no representation whatever for smaller groups.

Several of the Councilors asserted in their speeches that "PR," with its election at large, would make it impossible for a poor man to be elected to the Council. Only "the boys who hold the purse strings" could afford a City-wide contest, Councilor Sullivan claimed. The fact that the "PR" law now on the books provides for salaries up to $4,000 a year for City Councilors, as contrasted with the present councilors' salary of $2,000 in Boston, was not mentioned in the debate.

School Committeeman Clement A. Norton was quoted by other speakers as having told a legislative committee that "PR," with its smaller Council, at-large contests, and higher salary would attract a "higer type of candidate" than the present system.

Air Raid Safety Teachers Sought

A call for volunteers from among men teachers in the Boston public schools to take a course in general safety precautions against air raids was issued today by Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent.

The course is intended to train men who in turn serv eas instructors of air raid precautions to classes drawn from the general public. Later, when a corps of instructors has been developed, it is expected that an appeal to the public for volunteers to take courses will be made.

Classes will be given at the Public Latin School on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from May 19 through July 2. They will be sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Newton Man Secretary

Foster Cousens, of Newton, today was appointed Confidential Secretary to Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission. He succeeds Leonard F. Hardy, of Huntingdon, who recently became Administrative Secretary of the Commission.

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They Provide Feminine Influence

By a Staff Photographer

Hostesses and Librarian at Fort Devens

Even the Army needs the feminine touch, and these four women have been appointed to provide it at the second largest military cantonment in New England. They not only arrange dances and other entertainments for the soldiers, but they act as gracious hostesses for the many visitors who come to the Fort. Left to right: Miss Ruth Robinson, Senior Hostess; Miss Frances M. O'Halloran, Librarian; Mrs. Ruth Turner, Hostess in charge of recreation, and Miss Hanna Meegan, Hostess in charge of the Guest House.

It's a 'War' At Harvard: Ibis Taken

The Harvard Crimson and the Harvard Lampoon were battling again today in a good-natured revival of their traditional feud after the Crimson, in a midnight raid, stole the "sacred" Ibis from the roof of the Lampoon building.

Two Crimson men, Paul Southwick '43 of Baltimore, Photographic Chairman, and Paul I. Carp '42, of Miami Beach, News Editor, languished this morning in the Lampoon "dungeon," held as "hostages" after a return raid on the newspaper office.

Spencer A. Klaw, '41, of Carmel, N. Y., former Crimson President, and John C. Robbins, Jr., '42, of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, current President, were "taken for a ride" and "disposed of" sometime early this morning, the Lampoon stated. Their official "communiqué" added: "These two unfortunate men will probably not be heard from for several hours."

Slight Resistance

The men were captured in a 4 a. m. raid on the Crimson building. The Plymouth Street newspaper office fell after "pitifully slight resistance," Lampoon generals stated.

Meanwhile the funny-mag editors were "making extensive preparations" in their own "national defense," anticipating a counter-attack from the Crimson men.

Appeals for "all-out aid" from the Harvard Yard police were issued, lest the "last fortress of freedom" collapse before "the merciless onrush of the forces of darkness."

The attack materialized at noon. Crimson men, armed with smoke bombs, stormed the Lampoon cellar, freeing the two captives, Carp and Southwick. They were thrown back with "heavy losses," however, according to the Lampoon, when they attempted to mount to the Sanctum.

By 12:30, lookouts were giving the "all quiet" signal, but Lampy generals remained on the alert.

Hostilities began in the early morning hours. Sometime shortly after midnight, an advance force of Crimson raiders climbed onto the Lampoon roof with rope and saw. They sawed off the stuffed Ibis, Lampoon symbol, from the pole on which it is mounted and let it down to comrades on Mount Auburn Street.

Publicity Move?

There, they wrapped it up and hustled it off to places unknown—stopping only long enough to get a good picture for reproduction in the morning paper. A gleeful Crimson photographer also shot the Lampoon roof, stripped of its ancient symbol.

Air Cadets in Written Tests; Service Club Opens at Devens

News in brief from military and defense centers in New England:

More Flying Cadets—A total of 290 men sat down to stiff Army examinations in Boston and Chicopee today. It was the day for the Army Flying Cadet Corps written "exams." Men between 20 and 26, citizens, who are high school graduates but without two years of college, are permitted to take the tests, once safely past a stiff physical examination. At Boston 212 took the exams and 78 the same tests at Westover Field, Chicopee. Among those taking the two-day examinations at Boston was a negro, the first to get thus far toward the Flying Cadet course—Douglas A. Peay.

Devens Service Club—The recently completed Service Club at Fort Devens was officially opened last night with more than 300 soldiers in attendance. The new building is a duplicate of the Service Club at Camp Edwards — the type being built at cantonments throughout the United States. It provides a cafeteria where soldiers may drop in for a snack anytime up to midnight and where they may entertain visitors. The Service Club is also a recreation center for the Fort and is used for Regimental dances and parties.

Arrangements for last night's opening were in charge of Capt. John B. Gibbons and Capt. Charles Ficke, morale officers of the post and First Division, respectively.

Harvard Aids the Army—The War Department has announced in Washington a plan whereby the facilities of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration may be used as quarters for the first school established for a Quartermaster Reserve Officers Training Corps. The Army's experience during the World War, when such quartermasters were trained on a more or less hit-or-miss basis has led to establishing a definite training program for Quartermasters. The school will open next autumn.

CCC Enrollment—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, announced today that from May 20 to 31 the Civilian Conservation Corps will open enrollment to boys desiring to join the Corps. An additional number of World War veterans will be admitted during this period, General Woodruff said.

"Many CCC boys are leaving the Corps to accept jobs in defense industry," the General said. "Employers have repeatedly expressed regard for the ability of the Civilian Conservation Corps-trained boy to fit himself into industrial conditions."

The First Corps Area hopes to enroll 1,849 boys between the ages of 17 and 23, and 250 World War veterans, General Woodruff added.

Recent changes in regulations permit former members of the Corps who have been honorably discharged to again enroll without the six-month wait formerly required. Chief requirement for admission is that the applicant be unemployed.

Admiral Nelson to Be Honored—A tribute to Rear Admiral John T. Nelson, U. S. N. R., who is retiring on June 1 after serving the Navy for 42 years, will be paid Saturday evening by the United States Naval Reserve Officers Association at a testimonal dinner in the Sheraton Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Admiral Nelson is the only Naval Reserve officer to have attained such high rank, having risen from the rating of apprentice seaman.

Quincy Draft Board—Local Board 126 of Quincy has announced that men desiring assistance in making out their Selective Service questionnaires may apply every evening at 7:30 o'clock at the offices of John Savage, 1,372 Hancock Street and R. J. Barry, 393 Hancock Street. This service is in addition to that usually offered from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily and until noon Saturdays at the draft board office, 1,359 Hancock Street.

Art, Craftsmanship, Antiques Seen at Boston Hobby Show

In these days when so many people have some pastime as an habitual diversion, a Hobby Show and Sale, such as is being held in Horticultural Hall through May 17, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, seems highly fitting.

The entire lower floor and platform are taken up by a variety of interesting exhibits.

The most ambitious project is that of Fellowcrafters Inc., of 64 Stanhope Street, Boston. It displays equipment for metal tooling, jewelry making, pyrocraft, pottery, leather craft and many other activities and supply manuals in all these fields.

The hobby of Muriel Joan Bernier of Belmont is oil painting, some of which she does to order. Landscapes, marines, portrait and flower pieces, which sell from $20 to $50, are on exhibition.

Silhouette cutting is done by Maidie Roberts, an expert who works directly from life with her scissors. Included in her exhibition are silhouettes of the King and Queen of England, the Duke of Windsor, Marshal Joffre, and other notables.

Hand weaving is represented in many patterns by Robert Frederic Heartz, weaving instructor for New Hampshire Federated Arts and Crafts.

Ivan Sokoloff Studio of 19 Hemenway Street, Boston, shows the making of worsted kittens, fascinating little toys made wholly without stuffing and in a variety of colors, plain and mixed.

House of Antiques shows a remarkable curly maple child's crib, fine glass paperweights, and marked American pewter.

John A. Burrows of Newburyport boldly paints the name "Buttonologist," and it requested, will show you what he believes to be the finest button in the world, a mother of pearl recessed for an eagle's head and set with diamonds.

Old prints and engravings of birds, flowers and scenery make the booth of William L. Tutin of Cambridge quite the gayest in the hall, his vellum pages from illuminated manuscripts of the 1300's being beautiful handiwork.

So with antiques of various kinds, including furniture, glass, china and fabrics and other activities, the Hobby Show and Sale seems certain to draw a large attendance during the remainder of the week.

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O. E. S. Moves On Worcester For Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., May 13—Hundreds of members of the Order of the Eastern Star from all sections of the State gathered in this City—"heart" of the Commonwealth—today for the sixty-fifth annual session of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, O. E. S., to be held at the Municipal Auditorium.

Grand officers, as well as Worthy Matrons and Worthy Patrons from many individual chapters, literally "moved in" today for the three-day sojourn devoted to business and social events. The Worthy Grand Matron—Mrs. Annie D. Neill—is a Past Matron of Stella Chapter of Worcester, and she and her corps of officers made elaborate plans for the reception and convenience of the many hundreds of delegates who will attend the sessions.

Grand Chapter at Bancroft

Headquarters of the Grand Chapter have been established at the Hotel Bancroft, where the credential committee was in session this afternoon, issuing identification badges to authorized delegates. Sessions of the Grand Chapter will be in the Municipal Auditorium beginning tonight.

The two chapters of the order in Worcester—Stella, No. 3, and Clement, No. 190—have been appointed "hostess chapters," with Mrs. Maude M. Bridgman and Mrs. Elsie F. Shaw, Past Matrons of Stella Chapter, together with Mrs. Henrietta S. Anderson and Mrs. Esther R. Dykens, Past Matrons of Clement Chapter, constituting a committee of hostesses.

A reception committee for the sessions is headed by Paul S. Maisack, Past Grand Patron, with the following Past Grand Matrons: Mrs. Sue M. Hemenway, Mrs. Iva E. Brown, Mrs. Edith R. Avery, Mrs. Ella B. French, Mrs. Mabel F. Sadler, and Mrs. Blanche L. Pearson.

The three-day session opens at 8 o'clock tonight with a program of organ music, reception of distinguished guests, address by Lieutenant Ralph P. Evans, naval aid of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and civic welcome by Mayor William A. Bennett of Worcester. Alethea Grotto will provide entertainment with its glee club, band and patrol. The Grotto is to the Blue Lodge what the Mystic Shrine is to the Commanderies and Consistories in Masonry.

Installation Thursday

Business of the meeting begins in earnest tomorrow morning and continues through Thursday evening, when the new officers—elected Thursday—will be installed.

Officers of the Grand Chapter are: Mrs. Annie D. Neill, Worthy Grand Matron; Charles E. Mathaurs, Worthy Grand Patron; Miss Mary F. McGoldrick, Associate Grand Matron; Francis D. Collings, Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Wallace, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Ella M. Fraser, Grand Conductress; Miss Pauline P. Curry, Associate Grand Conductress; Mrs. Mildred L. Thayer, Grand Chaplain; Mrs. Maude S. Scampton, Grand Marshal; Mrs. Leila M. Blake, Grand Organist; Mrs. Margaret K. Hinchliffe, Grand Adah; Mrs. Pauline B. Smith, Grand Ruth; Mrs. Alice W. Mathaurs, Grand Esther; Miss Hazel B. Brown, Grand Martha; Mrs. Anna J. Hatch, Grand Electa; Mrs. Helen W. Booker, Grand Warder, and Dr. Theodore N. Tripp, Grand Sentinel.

Chelsea Accounts Reported Short

Cash shortages in the account of the Chelsea, Mass., City Treasurer and a Chelsea Constable were reported today by the State Division of Accounts, after an audit of books.

Herman B. Dine, Assistant Director of Accounts, reported that the account of G. F. Hederson, City Treasurer, shows a "cash discrepancy" of $1,662.49. In addition, Mr. Hederson's accounts as cash collector show a discrepancy of $254.20, Mr. Dine said.

The balance sheets in the accounts of G. Roberts, Constable, show a discrepancy of $2,504.40, as well as a cashier's shortage aggregating $761.31.

The City Treasurer's shortages of $1,662.40 was attributed to the transaction of a former employee in teh Treasurer's office. The cash collector discrepancies, Mr. Dine said, may be traced apparently to the cashiers involved.

Offers 'Americas' Scholarship

Simmons College announced today the establishment of a Latin-American scholarship. It is open to a qualified student from any of the South American republics who wishes to enter one of the 10 professional schools of the college, Dean Jane Louise Mesick said.

She made the announcement at a tea given for Señora Luz Tocornal de Romero, Director of the Escuela de Servicio Social in Santiago, Chile, South America's first school of social work. Señora Romero is in the United States studying North American methods of social work, and for several weeks has been investigating the service and educational resources of social work in Boston.

The aim of the College in offering the scholarship, Dean Mesick said, is to further inter-American cultural relations.

Brand New U. S. Submarine

Wide World

The Drum Is Launched

The latest addition to the Navy's growing fleet of submarines, the Drum, is shown as it slid down the ways at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard yesterday. The Drum was sponsored by Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, wife of the Commandant of the United States Marine Corps.

Vermont Shows Increase In State's Cash Balance

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 13—Increasing revenues and reduced expenditures during the past 10 months have boosted the State's cash balance to $3,777,994 on May 1, an increase of $120,000 over the same period a year ago, according to a joint report of State Auditor David Anderson and State Treasurer Thomas Cave.

Of the total cash on hand, $1,583,232 was in the unrestricted general fund. This compared with $1,195,117 last year. The general fund is the basic operating fund of the State, used to finance all expenditures for which no special revenues have been provided.

The balance in the highway fund totaled $1,613,210, which is $385,000 less than last year, a reduction accounted for mainly by last year's special flood repair program, which forced the borrowing of $2,500,000. All cash in the highway fund is derived from meter vehicle revenue, Federal grants and assessments, which is pledged by law to highway expenditures.

There was $15,635 cash balance in the Fish and Game Fund which is also pledged, and a balance of $565,915 in special funds, both accounts being larger than at the end of the same period a year ago.

Revenues of all funds showed substantial increases. General fund revenue was up from $4,560,775 to $4,710,430. Highway fund income gained from $5,751,497 to $6,525,339. Revenue of the Fish and Game Department for the past 10 months was $137,499, a gain of nearly $9,000. Total revenues from all sources were $14,570,326 compared with $13,046,388 last year.

With more than $1,000,000 surplus on hand when the General Assembly convened in January, Vermont's law makers found it unnecessary to seek new sources of revenue, and even scaled down the tax burden in some instances, anticipating a still larger increase in State revenue during the coming fiscal year.

Plans for Defense

Vermont's State Council of Defense is planning a State-wide organization composed of local units to handle any situation which might arise in Vermont in case of war or other emergency.

Speaking recently before the Council, John W. Farley of Boston, New England regional representative of the Division of State and Local Co-operation, outlined a program which it is expected the Council will adopt for Vermont.

The problem is comparatively simple in Vermont, according to Mr. Farley. He said that some definite authority, starting with the Governor, should be placed over the entire proposed organization. The defense council should cooperate with the regular civil authorities. While local organizations will be necessary in the larger towns and cities, such as Burlington, Rutland, Barre, Brattleboro, and Bennington, county units are expected to be sufficient in many areas.

The danger of air raids has been discussed by the Council and it was determined to be essential that members of the organization have adequate advance training against this type of warfare. Fifth column activities and means to combat them, have also been considered by the Defense Council.

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

Little Rainfall In Sight in N. E.

An extended weather forecast for the period from 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 13, to 7:30 p. m. Saturday, May 17, was announced today by the United States Weather Bureau.

Temperature during the next four days will average generally near normal with a slowly rising tendency during the middle and latter part of the period. Normals for the period are: Boston, 57; New Haven, 58; Burlington, 56; Concord, 54; Portland, 53; Nantucket, 52; Eastport, 48 degrees.

It is indicated that rainfall will be moderate, one quarter to two thirds of an inch in northern New England, and light, less than one quarter of an inch, in southern New England.

A light drizzle is expected within 100 miles of the coast tonight and Wednesday, and recurrent scattered showers will occur in northern New England during the latter part of the period.

Seaplane Channel In Hub Nearer

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader, said today he was confident a $1,500,000 appropriation fo ra seaplane channel in Boston Harbor would be approved by Congress.

The Senate added the item to the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Bill which is now in conference between the House and Senate.

The $1,500,000 would permit Army engineers to begin work on the channel this year.

Bill Assures Boston Port Coal Supply

Although shipping losses loomed for the Port of Boston in proposals of the Federal Government to withdraw 50 ships from intercoastal trade for aid to Great Britain, New England appeared assured of an adequate fleet of colliers to serve the needs of defense industries dependent upon coal shipments for their increasing activities, it was learned in shipping circles today.

A provision written into the Bland Ship Warrant Bill yesterday discussed in local shipping circles today, will assure New England of sufficient coal supplies essential to industry, provided the measure is enacted. Under the original measure, all the coastal colliers would have been taken for British aid.

Without these ships, New England would have been seriously in danger of losing much of its 14,000,000 tons of coal shipped annually to this region from Hampton Roads ports.

But that is not all that is threatening Boston as a shipping center. The Maritime Commission in Washington plans to take over 50 intercoastal ships aggregating 310,000 tons for use in carrying lend-lease supplies to the region of the Red Sea. Half of the 50 would be taken over by June 15, the rest in 30 days thereafter, it was learned.

Ships are already said to be prepared for the Red Sea traffic lanes and two frighters flying the United States flag and operating out of Boston are today loading supplies at a New York dock for the dash across the Atlantic. These are to be used as part of President Roosevelt's plan for a shipping pool of 2,000,000 tons to help Britain.

Owners of tankers in Boston have agreed to furnish 50 ships to bring oil from Gulf ports for trans-oceanic business. Another fleet of 27 freighters have been taken off foreign trade routes and from idle ship sources, soon to be made available for the Atlantic challenge.

Local shippers are greatly concerned over the prospect of a disruption of intercoastal trade here unless the owners of ships can arrange to allocate many of their remaining vessels to the Port of Boston. Failing in that, the thriving port business will likely strike a definite snag within the year, causing a rise in retail prices and a possible increase in unemployment in local shipping quarters.

Rev. Oliver Loring Maine Episcopal Bishop

PORTLAND, Maine, May 13 (AP)—The Rev. Oliver Loring became today Maine's fifth Episcopal Bishop and the church's youngest American prelate.

WINSHIP Luggage
SPECIAL SALE
WINSHIP FACTORY HAS OFFERED US
Salesmen's Samples, Seconds and Odd Pieces at extra low prices
Wardrobe Cases, including WONDERFOLD CARRIERS
Priced from $9.85 up
Come early and get your pick of these wonderful bargains

DO YOU KNOW
LUGGAGE MADE BY WINSHIP IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER STORE IN BOSTON
Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP
"LOOK FOR THE TRUNK OVER THE DOOR"
ONE STORE ONLY Between Arlington and Berkeley Sts.
372 Boylston St., Boston

'Did They Give Me a Hit?' Asks Grove—Sam Snead Arrives With Plans for Victory

Red Sox Ace Wins 295th Major Game

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the answer to the question: "What does a pitcher talk about just after he has won his 295th big league game?" we take you to the Red Sox clubhouse at Fenway Park. Lefty Grove is sitting in front of his locker, a heavy towel wrapped around his neck. A baseball writer walks in through the door.

"Congratulations, Lefty," said the newspaperman, extending a hand.

"Thanks," said the great southpaw, applying his vise-like grip. "But never mind that. Tell me. Did they give me a hit on that ball I drove through Rolfe in the fifth inning?"

Yes, pitchers are all alike. From the lowest minors to the American and National leagues, they think more and boast more about their hitting than they do about their pitching. The newspaperman left the Red Sox clubhouse a few minutes later feeling that Grove was prouder of the base hit he drilled through Rolfe than he was of the 8-4 defeat he had handed the once-invincible Yankees—number 295 in his long and colorful mound career. And he probably was.

With only five more to go, Grove is a cinch to reach the 300 level this season. What he will do after that is debatable. There is a suspicion that he may hang up his glove for all time when he goes over the top. In the history of professional baseball, only one other southpaw has ever won more than 300 games—Eddie Plank of the old Athletics. However, as Plank went up to 324, Grove probably will not try to equal that total. At his present rate, it might take Lefty five more years to get up that high.

The triumph yesterday in the Yankee final was Grove's second of the season and his second straight route performance. The Yankees touched him for 10 hits, but it looked from the press box as if Lefty merely coasted after the Red Sox took a six-run lead at the end of the second inning. New York had the bases loaded as Bordagaray hit into a force play to end the game, but the southpaw probably could have been more effective had the score been close.

As they moved into a two-game series with the Chicago White Sox this afternoon at Fenway, the locals had a winning streak of four games and were only 2½ in back of the league-leading Cleveland Indians, who today are at Yankee Stadium. Manager Joe Cronin now has seen his starting pitcher go the distance in each of the last four contests—Grove twice and Wagner and Johnson once. With the boys swinging merrily at the left field barrier, the future looks bright.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	61	16	26	3	20	.406
Di Maggio	85	22	33	0	4	.388
Williams	47	12	18	3	12	.383
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Pytlak	33	7	11	0	6	.333
Tabor	79	10	24	1	15	.304
Peacock	28	2	8	0	5	.286
Foxx	71	21	20	2	16	.282
Doerr	84	15	23	4	25	.274
Spence	52	5	14	0	6	.269
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	58	7	10	1	5	.172
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Moore	93	11	29	1	10	.312
Cooney	74	10	22	0	6	.311
Hassett	7	2	2	0	1	.286
Waner	8	2	2	0	2	.250
Dahlgren	84	14	20	4	15	.238
Rowell	93	11	22	1	4	.237
West	56	13	19	1	7	.237
Miller	90	13	21	2	11	.233
Berres	45	3	9	0	5	.200
Sisti	62	6	11	1	5	.177
Manno	6	0	1	0	1	.167
Masi	19	1	3	0	1	.158
Majeski	35	4	4	0	2	.114
Preibisch	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Monitor Tied 3-3

The Christian Science Monitor baseball team opened its Retail Store League season yesterday, playing a 3-all tie with Jordan's. The game was a pitching duel.

Yankees Swinging Late

Grove was fast in the Yankee final . . . He had the New York batters swinging late and hitting into the air . . . Stan Spence had six putouts in right field and Dom Di Maggio four in center . . . Ted Williams went without a chance in left and Jimmy Foxx had only five at first base . . . Dom Di Maggio is leading the American League with six stolen bases . . . He picked up No. 6 in the first inning yesterday . . . Lefty Gomez looked fast against the Red Sox, but was wild . . . With Dom Di Maggio on second and Williams on first in the opening inning, Foxx smashed his second homer over everything—the screen, the fence and Joe Di Maggio's head.

* * *

The Red Sox are now even with the Yankees for the year, two won and two lost . . . Jim Tabor went over the .300 level by getting a single and double . . . Johnny Peacock caught Grove and did another good job . . . "He makes hitting look easy," said Bobby Doerr, as Williams was stroking balls into the bleachers in batting practice . . . Doerr's latest trick is picking up backhanders while on the run toward second base . . . Mel Preibisch, Al Piechota and Chet Ross of the Braves watched the Yankee final from the press box . . . After looking at the left field barrier Ross and Preibisch probably wished they could go up and hit, and Piechota was probably happy he wasn't pitching.

* * *

The White Sox are playing Myril Hoag and Bill Knickerbocker, former Yankees, in left field and at second base, respectively . . . Jimmy Dykes also has Dario Lodigiani, one-time Mackman, on third base . . . The Windy City outfit early today was half a game behind the second-place Red Sox . . . The idle Braves yesterday moved into a fourth-place tie with the Cincinnati Reds in the National League . . . Jim Tobin was Casey Stengel's pitcher today at Chicago . . . The Red Sox must drop one pitcher before midnight, Thursday . . . It will either be Lefty Judd or Mickey Harris . . . The Cardinals have not been beaten by the Pirates, Giants or Phillies this season.

* * *

Cronin, at .406, and Di Maggio, at .388, were fourth and fifth among A. L. regulars this morning . . . Williams, with his .383 figure, was closing in on the leaders . . . We wonder why the fans in the extreme left field end of the grandstand persistently "ride" Ted . . . "What did I ever do to them except win games?" asks the Red Sox youngster . . . Joe Gordon looks awkward at first base for the Yankees . . . No longer do the Yanks explode with those big innings . . . We suspect Joe McCarthy would like to have Babe Dahlgren back . . . Cleveland follows the White Sox to Fenway Park.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195
Fenway Park KEN. 0332

They Almost Need No Identification

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

'Big Eight' Golfers of Today

The stars pictured above, who meet tomorrow in the Massachusetts Golf Association's British War Relief tournament at The Country Club, have been at the top of the heap so much this past year that their names are almost by-words to the golfing public. But just to make sure there is no doubt about who is who, they are: (1) Ben Hogan of Hershey, Pa.; (2) Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., left, and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass.; (3) Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio; (4) Lawson Little of San Francisco; (5) Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., left, and Jimmy Demaret of Noroton, Conn., and (6) Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y.

First of Big Eight Stars Is Here for M. G. A. Event

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sam'l Jackson Snead, the Virginia hill-billy who has made his way to the top of the professional golfing ranks without winning a major championship, evidently is taking the Big Eight tournament at The Country Club tomorrow most seriously. Sam'l was the first of the stars to arrive in Boston, blowing into town last night and turning in immediately for a good night's rest.

All the others should be here some time today or early this evening, excepting, of course, Jug McSpaden of Winchester who is here already. And although he isn't saying much about it openly, young Mr. Snead has secret hopes that he will again lead Lawson Little, Byron Nelson, Jimmy Thomson, Jimmy Demaret, Craig Wood, and McSpaden when tomorrow's 36 holes for the British War Relief Fund are finished.

Whether he wins or loses, however, the chances are that he will do it spectacularly. He is just as apt to score an ace or an eight when he steps up to a tee, and his terrific tee shots and pleasant manner on the course have made him a favorite with the galleries.

No Stranger

Sam'l Jackson is no stranger to Boston and vicinity, although his visits have not been many nor frequent. His last appearance here for a match was in September, 1939, when he paired with McSpaden to pin a 5-and-3 defeat on Nelson and Picard at the Belmont Country Club.

Those who saw that match will recall Snead's amiability, his genuine pleasure when he powdered one from the tee or when he pitched close to the pin for a birdie. They might also remember how Snead—as he termed it—"really poured shaft" into his drive at the 18th hole on the second day. His ball, with no favoring wind, carried almost to the cross road, which has been measured at exactly 300 yards from the back tee, and then bounded some 40 yards further to leave himself a simple chip to the green. That hole is 410 yards long.

All-Around Star

Sam, a former all-around high school athlete whose sports included track, football, baseball, basketball, rifle shooting, and table tennis, is hoping to get a flying start in this tournament tomorrow, for the U. S. open test in July. He remembers painfully his eight on the final hole to lose the 1939 championship, and last year he finished eight strokes in back of Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen. If he does well in this "Big Eight" tournament, he feels he will be all set for Fort Worth, Texas.

According to John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the sponsoring M. G. A., Snead will be paired in the morning with Craig Wood and this pair will start at 10:10. Nelson and McSpaden will be the first twosome off the tee at 10. At 10:20 Demaret and Little will start, and at 10:30 Hogan and Thomson. In the afternoon pairings will be switched, with Nelson and Little starting at 3:15, Wood and Thomson at 3:25, Hogan and McSpaden at 3:35, and Snead and Demaret at 3:45. The long-distance driving contest, with all the stars competing, will be held at 2:30.

* * *

Tom Mahan, United Shoe pro, and Mel Demarais, Haverhill amateur, combined to lead the N. E. P. G. A. four-ball tourney at Woodland yesterday with a 69-67—136 . . . Second of the 49 teams entered was the home club duo of Art Wedgeworth and Ted Bishop with 68-70—138 . . . P. E. Moriarity of the Globe won the Class A low net in the Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Wollaston yesterday with his 92-73 . . . Class B was won by Harry Smart of the Post.

* * *

Western's lead was cut to two points yesterday when Northern District won 4-3 at Concord in the W. G. A.'s league matches . . . Southern beat The Country Club at Marshfield.

N. E. Tennis

AMHERST, Mass., May 13 (AP)—Three members of the Yale tennis team, which was expected to be weakened by the absence of such outstanding players as Capt. Sewell Cutler and Bill Thorn, yesterday qualified for quarter-finalist berths in the New England Intercollegiate championship tourney at Amherst College.

Bob Freedman, the Elis' top-seeded player and last year's runner-up, swept through three opponents, as did Chuck Spalding, his teammate. Grant Wilmer kept pace with them after drawing a first round bye.

The others to gain the round of eight were Art Cohen and Harod Eckhardt of Dartmouth, Dan Gray and Wylly Lamar of Amherst, and John Benn of Brown. Gray registered the day's major upset by eliminating the third-seeded Stacey Hill of Dartmouth, in straight sets.

The starting field included 40 entries from Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Dartmouth, Harvard, Rhode Island State, Springfield, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams and Yale.

Cornell Takes Firm Control At Head of Eastern League

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cornell	6	2	.750
Dartmouth	3	2	.600
Harvard	3	3	.500
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
Princeton	3	3	.500
Yale	2	3	.400
Columbia	2	6	.250

Last week's play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League resulted in Cornell taking firmer control of top position, Columbia moving deeper into the cellar, and the other five teams increasing the complexity of the scramble for challenging positions.

When Dartmouth and Columbia came to grips at Dartmouth last Wednesday two League records were involved as the Indians took a 5-3 decision over the Lions. Pitcher George Sexton struck out 14 Light Blue batsmen to tie Ted Harrison's League record of last year; and, Dartmouth's Capt. Jack Orr set a new league mark for stolen bases in one game when he pilfered five.

Cornell Upset

On Friday of last week Princeton upset Cornell's pace setters 2-0 in a game halted by a heavy rainfall after five innings in which the Tigers found Phil Smith and Leo Hamalian for the two winning runs.

In Saturday's games, Dartmouth's sophomore Bill Gray hurled a 2-0 shut-out over Yale while Ted Harrison fanned 14 Hanover batters to equal his own strikeout record, now shared by Dartmouth's George Sexton, who drove in both of his team's runs; Harvard, led by winning pitcher Mort Waldstein, hit Princeton's Dan Carmichael at will to gain a 7-4 win over the Tigers; and Cornell capitalized on six Columbia misplays and the 11 free passes issued by Dave Ladin to beat the New Yorkers 7-2.

Pennsylvania, with no league games scheduled last week, holds the lead in team batting with a .298 average.

Setting the pace in individual competitions are: for the Charles H. Blair bat (for highest batting average) Yale's Howie Kaye with .563, followed by Penn's Bernard Kuczynski, with .526 and Princeton's Capt. Stan Pearson with .500; for the Princeton A. A. cup (for most stolen bases) Dartmouth's Capt. Jack Orr, with nine steals, followed by Penn's Capt. Frank Reagan with five.

Team Batting

College	Games	AB	H	Avg.
Pennsylvania	6	198	59	.298
Yale	5	169	46	.272
Cornell	8	232	56	.241
Princeton	6	183	44	.240
Columbia	8	277	64	.231
Dartmouth	5	162	35	.216
Harvard	6	166	33	.199

Individual Batting
(15 or more at Bats)

Name & College	Games	AB	H	RBI	Avg.
Kaye, Yale	5	16	9	0	.563
Kuczynski, Penn	6	19	10	4	.526
Pearson, Princeton	6	18	9	5	.500
Orr, Dartmouth	5	17	8	4	.471
Hain, Penn	6	16	7	4	.438
Reagan, Penn	6	24	9	1	.375
Beinstien, Penn	6	25	9	4	.360
Stillman, Cornell	8	31	11	4	.355
MacCoy, Princeton	6	23	8	6	.348
Clay, Harvard	6	18	6	2	.333
Bufalino, Cornell	8	25	8	3	.320
Carton, Yale	5	19	6	3	.316
Pill, Columbia	8	32	10	3	.313
Stackhouse, Penn	6	16	5	4	.313
Governali, Columbia	8	26	8	5	.308

Pitching Records
(One or More Decisions)

Name and College	G	W	L	P.C.
Beinstein, Pennsylvania	5	2	0	1.000
Jenkins, Cornell	2	1	0	1.000
Sexton, Dartmouth	3	1	0	1.000
Talcott, Princeton	2	2	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	6	4	1	.800
Waldstein, Harvard	4	3	1	.750
Caputo, Pennsylvania	3	1	1	.500
Gray, Dartmouth	4	2	2	.500
Smith, Cornell	2	1	1	.500

M. I. T. to Row At Poughkeepsie

Technology's freshman crew, as well as its varsity crew, will row in the Poughkeepsie Regatta on June 25, it was announced today.

The athletic council at M. I. T. authorized the entry of the freshmen in recognition of their excellent showing this season and to give the yearlings additional experience.

Tiller Talk

Princeton's nautical Tigers might have walked off with the coveted intercollegiate dinghy championship over the week end, but an M. I. T. student gained the honor of president of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association for next year.

Thomas T. Crowley, Jr., who is commodore of the M. I. T. Nautical Association was elected to head the intercollegiates. Crowley succeeds F. Gardner Cox, Jr., of Princeton, prominent Vineyard Haven skipper in the summer time.

This is the first time an M. I. T. student has been elected to head the I. C. Y. R. A. Leonard A. Romagna, Brown University commodore, was named chairman of the dinghy racing committee. George Nichols, Jr., vice commodore of the Harvard Yacht Club, was selected to head the McMillian Cup Regatta, annual June intercollegiate championship, and Cadet Roy M. Hutchins, Jr., of the Coast Guard Academy was chosen the new cruising chairman.

* * *

Others elected to the executive committee were Commodore Henry B. Wilmer of Princeton, Richard Besse of Yale, Alan Donkin of Michigan, Emil Mosbacher, Jr., of Dartmouth, and Lloyd Moulton of Cornell.

Princeton won the coveted Henry A. Morss Memorial Trophy, emblematic of national intercollegiate dinghy racing championship, for the second year in succession. Commodore Cox and S. Trevor Pardee of Great South Bay fame, were the two tillermen responsible for the all-out Tiger victory.

As was the case a year ago, a last ditch spurt by the Tigers enabled them to overhaul an early lead piled up by Bob Sherwood and Roger Willcox, Harvard skippers.

Princeton led Harvard at the final point tabulation by 10 points, Brown was third, one point astern of the Crimson, and M. I. T. and Northeastern University completed the choice first-five positions.

* * *

Rhode Island State has sent in an application to membership in the I. C. Y. R. A. . . . Their status will be acted upon at the next meeting of the yachtsmen.

* * *

Tomorrow, the championship of the schoolboys will be decided . . . Thayer Academy of South Braintree, with the McDonald boys, are favored to win their first championship . . . Already, in week-end tilts with various college freshman crews and other schoolboy rivals, the Thayer boys have emerged easy victors . . . As usual, M. I. T. is the scene of the activities, while Proctor Academy is in charge of the regatta.

* * *

The new sailing pavilion which Jack Woods, popular M. I. T. sailing Santa Claus, and the M. D. C. collaborated in bringing to reality is practically ready to launch its season for the many fortunate Greater Boston youngsters interested in yachting . . . Stuart Allbright, former Dartmouth College commodore and crack skipper, is in charge of the new boathouse, next to the Esplanade, and is doing a beautiful organizing job, with Santa Claus Woods helping him trim sheets.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday May 14
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Songs and Dances; News in English; News of the Hungarian Association; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report; Talk in English. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DJD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio News Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m. and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.
7:30 p. m.—Yankee Ships and Sailormen. Prof. A. Bertram DeMille.
(15.13mc-19.8m. and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; English Instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; U. S. Army Band.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; closing stocks; Jane Cozyns, songs; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhymin Time; Your Hollywood Reporter; Frankie Master's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Emma Otero and Orchestra; Tune Time.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; popular serenade; Viennnese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical Interlude; Salute to Democracy.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and music
3:30	Vice-Pres. Henry A. Wallace	Vice-President Henry A. Wallace	Vice-President Henry A. Wallace	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Sports and music
3:45					Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox-Chicago baseball game	Novachord solos
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Musical Knights"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Gasoline Alley"	"The Three Sons"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15	Four Clubmen	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Dance Time"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	"The Quintones"
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in	"The Hess Incident"	Serenaders; music	"Here's Morgan"	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	"This Man's Army"	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	Housing talk
8:00	"Court of Missing Heirs"; drama	Lillian Cornell, songs; Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop; "Essays in Drama"
8:15	"First Nighter"; sketch; News	"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Selective Service talk "Ned Jordan," Secret Agent"; drama	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Social Security talk
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People"; interviews music	"Grand Central Station"; dramatic sketch	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety	Variety Hour
9:15					Variety Hour
9:30	"Invitation to Learning"	News—Here and Abroad Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music	Morton Gould's Orchestra, vocalist	Variety Hour
9:45					Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	New American Music	Bob Hope Variety Show; guests; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Mrs. Roosevelt	New American Music	News Service		"Dance Digest"
10:30	Joan Edwards, songs	New American Music	"College Humor"; comedy; soloists; orchestra	"Defense Reporter"	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Prime Minister Menzies		Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; music	News Service	Stan Myers' Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; weather	Stan Myers' Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music; records		Postview of "The Gay Divorcee"; interviews	The Mill Brothers	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	C. Petrillo's Orch.	"Music You Want"		Del Courtney's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Talk; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"		Movie talk; Music		Lone Star Ranch Girls
9:00	Bill Elliot, songs	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Oklahoma Cowboys	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Southern Serenade	"Julia Blake"; drama	"Just About Time"	Choir Loft; organ	Good Morning Cheer
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Talk; Organ recital	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Going Shopping With You
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	
11:00	"Treat Time"	Mildred W. Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News	Letter-Quest with John Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Family Circle	"Lone Journey"; drama	Melody Strings	
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Two Men and a Girl	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale		Music	News; Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; Wallter Blaufuss' Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	News Service		"We Are Always Young"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Edith Adams' Future Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills, household talk		Religious Program
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather		"I'll Find My Way"	Religious Program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Navy Band		Light of the World	Ann Demitrian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	U. S. Navy Band		"The Mystery Man"	Johnny Messner's Orch.
2:30	Vera Lindley	"Melody Moods"; sketch		"Valiant Lady"; sketch	David Williams, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	"Midstream"; sketch		Grimm's Daughter"; sk	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Chicago White Sox baseball game, Jim Britt, announcer	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and music
3:30	Interview	John's Other Wife; sk.	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and music
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch		Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.		"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas"; serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama		John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Gasoline Alley"	Three Sons Trio	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today"; drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen; sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"; comedy drama	Newsboys Week Program; interviews	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Let's Dance"
7:45			Bill Cunningham, interviews	"The Lone Ranger" sk.	"I'm an American"
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin tenor; or.	N. E. Town Meeting; 'Who Owns the Future'	Attuck's Chorus
8:15			How Did You Meet?"; sk.		Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian"; dramatizat'n; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners	N. E. Town Meeting; 'Who Owns the Future'	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45					The Continentals, orch.
9:00	Star Theater; Fred Allen Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15		Waltz Music	"Mr. District Attorney" dramatic sketch	Arthur Mann, talk	
9:30		News Here and Abroad		Adventures in Rhythm vocalists; orchestra	Classical Album
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra			News; Sports
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony of Melody"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	Dramatization		"Whispering Smith" dramatic serial	Local Sports
10:45	News; Sports				Local Sports
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of Music"	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local News; Weather	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local Sports
11:30			Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Joey Kearn's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra		"Day's End"; News

Pitching Hampers McCarthymen and Reds—Brookline Course Is Traditional

Heaviest Major Pressure On Yankees, Cincinnati

By the Associated Press

The heaviest pressure in the major leagues today is not on the first-place clubs. It is on the World Champion Cincinnati Reds and the once invincible New York Yankees, both of whom are in fourth place in their respective leagues and virtually at the crossroads of the pennant trail. Their predicaments are strangely similar. Each has lost five of its past seven games. Each has had trouble rounding out its pitching staff. Each has been in a batting slump. Each will be at home today and tomorrow for a two-game series with the league leaders—the Brooklyn Dodgers at Cincinnati and the Cleveland Indians at New York.

The Reds were humiliated 12-1 yesterday by the Chicago Cubs and left on the fringe of the second division in a fourth-place tie with the Boston Braves.

Average Five Hits

In 11 games in the past two weeks the Reds never have made more than seven hits and have averaged five. They were held to six yesterday by big Bill Lee. No ball club, no matter how perfect its pitching or how flawless its fielding, can get anywhere with that kind of motive power.

The Reds, however, haven't even been getting consistent hurling from anyone except Bucky Walters, and their famous defense has shown signs of collapse. They made four errors yesterday and three the day before. Monte Pearson, the former American League ace, was unveiled in yesterday's tussle and last only 1 1-3 innings as the Cubs scored two in the first and five in the second.

Five For Dodgers

The Dodgers, on the other hand, have won five in a row and 20 of their past 23 since getting off on the wrong foot against the New York Giants. The St. Louis Cardinals also have righted themselves after losing three straight in the East and as a result the Reds not only are 8½ games out of first place, but are seven full games away from second.

The Cardinals conquered Pittsburgh again yesterday, 6-2, with a 13-hit attack and the smooth, seven-hit pitching of Lon Warneke. It was the fourth victory without defeat for the veteran right-hander.

The Yankees were whipped, 8-4, by the Boston Red Sox with Lefty Grove spacing 10 hits for the 295th triumph of his career and his second of the season. The Sox made only eight blows, but bunched five with a half-dozen walks by Lefty Gomez for all of their runs in the first three innings. Jimmie Foxx hit a homer with two on in the first inning.

The only Yankee victories in their past seven contests were two surprise conquests last week at Cleveland when the Indians still had their heads in the clouds from an 11-game winning streak. Bob Feller was to try to avenge one of those defeats today.

The Washington Senators subdued the Philadelphia Athletics, 5-1, in yesterday's only other major league encounter. Dutch Leonard pitched six-hit ball for his third straight success. Washington's eight timely hits included a homer by Jim Vernon.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	18	9	.667
Boston	12	8	.600
Chicago	12	9	.571
New York	14	12	.538
Detroit	11	12	.478
Washington	10	15	.400
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
St. Louis	7	14	.333

Results May 12

Washington 5, Philadelphia 1.
Boston 8, New York 4.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	20	6	.769
St. Louis	17	6	.739
New York	12	10	.545
Boston	10	13	.435
Cincinnati	10	13	.435
Chicago	9	12	.429
Pittsburgh	6	14	.300
Philadelphia	7	17	.292

Results May 12

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 12, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

Qualifying Places Are Set For Public Links Tourney

The United States Golf Association today announced the list of qualifying places for the 20th national amateur public links championship, believed to be the world's largest major event in point of entries.

To take care of the more than 2,00 entrants—there were 2,601 last year—the U. S. G. A. has made arrangements for qualifying rounds to be played at 38 courses in this country and in Hawaii between June 27 and 30, with competitors playing at the course nearest his home.

The number of qualifying places is the same as last year, although several adjustments have been made in view of the championship's location at Indian Canyon Golf Course, Spokane, Wash., July 14-19. Idaho will have two places instead of one, and Wichita, Kan., Helena, Mont., and New Orleans have been added to the schedule. South Bend, Grand Rapids, Toledo, and Nashville have been eliminated, and rounds in other districts have been shifted. These shifts include: New England—from Worcester, Mass., to New Britain, Conn.; Middle Atlantic—from Washington to Baltimore; eastern New York—from Albany to Amsterdam; Oklahoma—from Oklahoma City to Tulsa; Texas—from Galveston to Houston; and western Washington—from Tacoma to Seattle.

Entries must be filed with supervisors of sectional rounds by 5 p. m. June 9, after which the number of qualifying places will be announced for each section. The sectional rounds will also determine the teams eligible for the intercity team championship, the teams to consist of the three lowest scorers from each city. Winners of the team championship will be awarded the Warren G. Harding Trophy, won last year by the San Francisco threesome of William Fritz, 144, Einar Hanson, 144, and Edward Castagnetto, 147, whose combined score of 435 for 36 holes lopped seven strokes off the record set by the Los Angeles team in 1939.

The 1940 public links championship at Detroit was won by Robert C. Clark of St. Paul.

Following are the qualifying places for this year's championship:

Arizona—Tucson Municipal Golf Course, Tucson.
California—Fox Baldwin Golf Course, Los Angeles; and Harding Memorial Park Course, San Francisco.
Colorado—Wellshire Golf Course, Denver.
Connecticut—Stanley Municipal Golf Course, New Britain.
Florida—Hyde Park Country Club, Jacksonville.
Georgia—North Fulton Park Course, Atlanta.
Hawaii—Palolo Golf Course, Honolulu.
Idaho—Plantation Golf Course, Boise; and Idaho Falls Municipal Golf Club, Idaho Falls.
Illinois—Sunset Valley Golf Club, Highland Park, Chicago.
Indiana—Charles E. Coffin Golf Course, Indianapolis.
Kansas—Sim Park Municipal Golf Course, Wichita.
Kentucky—Shawnee Golf Club and Seneca Golf Club, Louisville.
Louisiana—No. 1 City Park Golf Course, New Orleans.
Maryland—Mt. Pleasant Golf Course, Baltimore.
Michigan—Plumbrook Golf Course, Utica, Detroit.
Minnesota—Kellar Golf Course, St. Paul.
Missouri—Stayton Meadows Golf Club, Kansas City; and Forest Park Golf Club, St. Louis.
Montana—Helena Municipal Golf Course, Helena.
Nebraska—Ralston Park Golf Club, Omaha.
New York—Amsterdam Municipal Course, Amsterdam; Grover Cleveland Golf Course, Buffalo; and South Shore Golf Club, Huguenot, Staten Island.
North Carolina—Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst.
North Dakota—Fargo Country Club, Fargo.
Ohio—Highland Park Golf Course, Cleveland; and Community Country Club, Dayton.
Oklahoma—Mohawk Golf Club, Tulsa.
Oregon—Eastmoreland Municipal Golf Course, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Jefferson Golf Club, Norristown, Philadelphia; and South Park Golf Course, Pittsburgh.
Texas—Memorial Park Golf Course, Houston.
Utah—Fort Douglas Club, Salt Lake City.
Washington—Jackson Park Golf Course, Seattle; and Indian Canyon Golf Course, Spokane.
Wisconsin—Grand Park Golf Course, Milwaukee.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 12

International League
Montreal 4, Baltimore 0.
Newark-Toronto, cold weather.
Only games.

American Association
Columbus 8, Milwaukee 2.
Toledo 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 12, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 6.

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
Houston 8-2, Fort Worth 3-3.
Tulsa 6, Shreveport 1.
Dallas 7, San Antonio 3.
Beaumont 6-6, Oklahoma City 2-4.

Eastern League
Springfield 8, Binghamton 6.
Wilkes Barre 9, Elmira 6.
Albany 2, Hartford 1.
Williamsport 9, Scranton 5.

Southern Association
Atlanta 7, Birmingham 0.
Only game.

S. C. College Tennis

CLINTON, S. C., May 13 (AP)—Billy Farmer of Presbyterian College retained his singles crown by defeating a teammate, Billy Needham, 1—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0 in the singles finals of the state intercollegiate tennis tournament here yesterday.

Then he teamed with Larson and defeated Needham and Selfe of Presbyterian 6—3, 10—8, 4—6, 7—5 for the doubles crown. Colson of Presbyterian won the freshman singles title by defeating Prochaska, a teammate, 1—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. Colson and Prochaska won the freshman doubles title Saturday.

College Track

Result May 12

Wake Forest 78, William and Mary 39.

Women's Bowling Records

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 13

Defending Champions in the Women's International Bowling Congress, all of whom will compete in the tourney opening here Thursday night, and tourney records:

Team — Logan Square Buick, Chicago, 2,689; record 2,867, by Alberti Jewelers of Chicago in 1933 at Chicago.

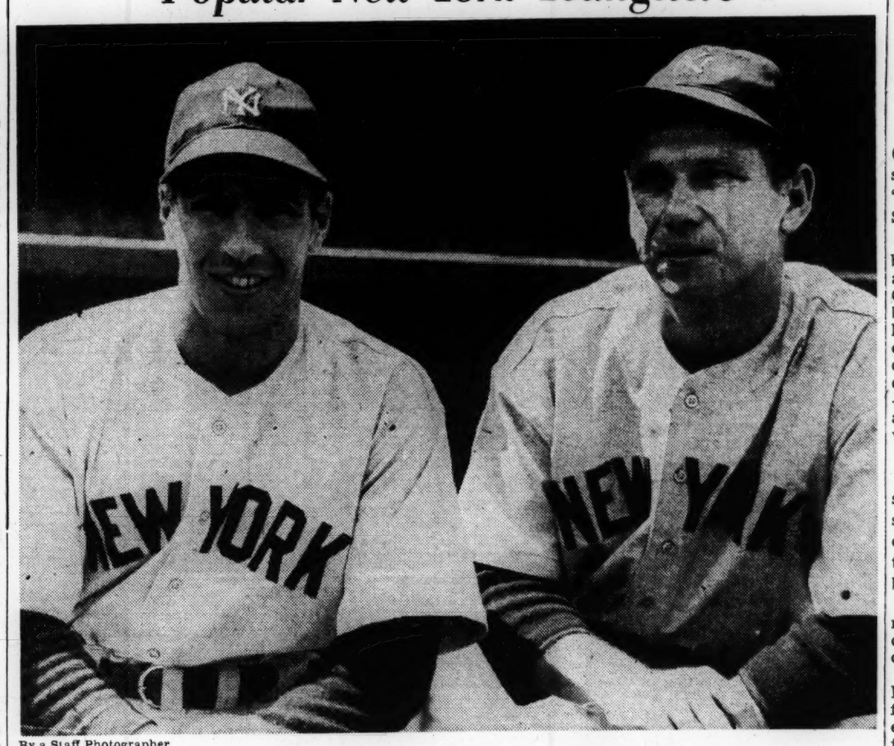
Doubles—Mrs. Tess Morris and Dorothy Burmeister (now Mrs. Dorothy Miller), Chicago, 1,181; record 1,230, by Loranna Franke and Garnette Weber of Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1937 at Rochester, N. Y.

Singles—Mrs. Sally Twyford of Aurora, Ill., 626; record 712, by Marie Clemenson of Chicago in 1934 at Indianapolis.

All events—Mrs. Tess Morris of Chicago 1,777; record 1,911 by Marie Warmbier of Chicago in 1935 at Chicago.

The 1940 tourney was in Syracuse, N. Y.

Popular New York Youngsters



By a Staff Photographer

Phil Rizzuto (left) and Gerry Priddy

With the first four weeks of the 1941 American League season almost over, these Kansas City rookies continue to hold up the middle of the Yankee infield. Rizzuto at shortstop and Priddy at second base. Priddy missed a few games because of a batting slump, but has been playing regularly of late.

Preston North End, Arsenal Set for Replay

LONDON (CP Cable)—Arsenal and Preston North End played a 1-1 draw in the Football League War Cup final at Wembley Stadium before a crowd of 60,000 Saturday. The match will be replayed May 24 somewhere in the Provinces.

All the scoring was done in the first half. McLaren scored for Preston North End soon after the start and Denis Compton drove in the equalizer six minutes before the interval. No overtime was played.

Fast Pace

The game opened at a fast pace and Arsenal was awarded a penalty shot three minutes after the start. Fairbrother, the Preston goalkeeper, flung himself full length on the ground to save brilliantly from Compton.

A few moments later Preston took the lead, McLaren driving a 45-foot shot past goalkeeper Marks after trapping a pass from Finney. Preston kept up the pressure but Arsenal settled down and forced Fairbrother to make three spectacular saves before Compton scored the tying goal.

Both goalers were tested with hard shots in the second half but the teams played strongly on defense.

West Ham United won the cup last year.

Biggest Crowd

The biggest sporting event of the season drew the war's largest crowd. The stadium could have accommodated twice as many but the Government ordered a 60,000 limit because of the danger of air raids.

Tickets were gobbled up as soon as they were put on sale and all were gone over a week ago. For the first time this season there were queues at the ticket booths and in the underground railways, and automobiles crowded roads leading to the stadium.

Delicacies Rationed

As in peacetime, many spectators were carrying haversacks containing meat pies and other cup final delicacies, as important to the Englishman as hot dogs and peanuts are to Canadian and American baseball fans. They are rationed now and the stadium announced in advance that they would not be plentiful.

There were many signs that this was a wartime cup final. London teashops usually crowded on match day with men and women wearing caps and rosettes of their favorite team reported business poor.

"We haven't had one footballer in," the manageress of a Strand bun shop said.

Many soldiers obtained special leave for the game and one coach load travelled all the way from Scotland. Poles, Czechs and Free French mingled with Tommies and Canadians and seemed to know the rules as well as the Britons and cheered just as loudly.

Gallagher in Army

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Joe Gallagher, former Brooklyn Dodger outfielder, has been inducted into the United States Army as a selective service recruit.

Brooklyn recently sent Gallagher to Montreal of the International League on option. However, he had not signed a contract.

College Baseball

Results May 12

Rutgers 9, Syracuse 1.
Richmond 11, George Washington 10.
North Carolina 6, Duke 4.
Villanova 9, Boston College 3.
New Hampshire 9, Maine 5.
Clarkson Tech 9, Hartwick 5.
Ohio State 4, Kentucky 3.
Manhattan 3, St. John's 1.
St. Lawrence 4, Middlebury 0.
Maryland 4, Washington and Lee 2.
Kansas 4, Nebraska 3.
Gettysburg 13, W. Maryland 2.
Michigan 2, Wayne 1.
Wisconsin 13, Bradley Tech 2.

College Tennis

Results May 12

Vermont 7, Colby 2.
Manhattan 8, Drew 1.
Colgate 7, Niagara 0.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Yankees Stay With Rizzuto

The Yankees have played 26 games and Phil Rizzuto, the kid shortstop from Kansas City, has played through every one of them. He must be good. No ball player stays in the Yankee line-up long unless he delivers. Joe McCarthy sees to that. There were a few critics in the South who thought Frank Crosetti would be back at his old post before the middle of May, but the veteran is still waiting, picking up splinters on the bench. How good is Rizzuto?

"He's plenty good," said Bobby Doerr. "He'll make a bad play once in a while. They all do when they're new. Remember, the kid has stepped into a tough spot and with a good ball club. It takes a while before you can feel loose out there. But I like him. The Yankees must too, because they're using him every day."

Quick Arm

Joe McCarthy says Rizzuto "can get the ball away as quick as any shortstop in the league." The manager of the Yankees does not say Phil is better than Appling or Boudreau, but contends he is just as good.

The first day Rizzuto stepped into a Yankee uniform he was big league in at least one respect—a big time competitor. He had the hustle and enthusiasm of a freshman schoolboy. He was eager to play against the Tigers, Indians and Red Sox; impatient to hit against Buck Newsom, Bob Feller and Lefty Grove. He was anxious to bag the line drives of Jimmy Foxx, Hank Greenberg and other stars he had heard about while a youngster in short pants. McCarthy will never have to worry about Rizzuto falling asleep out there at short, or on the bases. The boy is a fast, alert runner once he gets on.

Mechanically, the New York freshman seems to have everything required of a big league short fielder. He can make double plays and has yet to make a bad throw to the second baseman. Early in the schedule he looked weak going toward third. But one afternoon when he let a ball to his right play him, instead of moving in and taking it on the short hop, McCarthy reminded him of it, and Phil has been a wiser young man since. His arm is not impressive from the grandstand, because he doesn't try to throw out every runner by 10 feet. But when the play is close, he can turn on the heat.

Rizzuto, so far, has been versatile at the plate. He has hit them to left, to right and to center. At Yankee Stadium he clouted a 400-foot home run into the left field stands. He has beaten out several bunts. One afternoon he came up with a single and triple off Dutch Leonard, whose knuckler is the best in the majors. Newsom stopped the young shortstop, but the Feller-Rizzuto meeting has not yet taken place.

Has Fair Power

Altogether only five foot six, McCarthy's latest find has fair power. He goes to 160 pounds, with good wrists. Being short he is hard to pitch to. His strike zone is small. This is his first experience in the lead-off spot and he is getting on base more often than Crosetti ever did. As a matter of fact, Phil has been a .300 hitter ever since he broke into professional ball. He did .310 at Bassett, Va., in 1937, rose to .336 at Norfolk in '38, had .316 for his maiden year with Kansas City in '39 and finished with a fine .347 average there last season. At .347 he was third among American Association regulars. Only Al Wright and Stan Bordagaray were higher. Rizzuto collected 201 hits.

The other half of the Kansas City keystone combination is not faring so well. Gerry Priddy, who has been with Rizzuto ever since Norfolk, is having trouble with the pitchers in the American League. He has unloaded a few line drives, but much of the time looks handcuffed against good pitching. However, most of the ball players he works against like him and predict that eventually he will be an even better man than Rizzuto.

"Priddy is a better fielder than Rizzuto and has more power," said one of the Red Sox. "But he is of a different temperament. It has taken him longer to get acclimated. But give him time. He's got it."

Did You Know?

When a batter goes to the plate out of turn, the man who should have batted can be declared "out."

Dartmouth Star Pitcher Faces Harvard Nine

Dartmouth's mound ace, George Sexton, who equalled the league record of 14 strikeouts last week, is slated to face Harvard at Soldiers Field at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the first of a home and home league series.

Aided by the hurling and hitting of Sexton, Watertown High alumnus, and by the surprising work of sophomore pitcher Will Gray, the Indians took a sensational rise in the league standing during the past week. They jumped from a last place tie with Columbia to undisputed possession of second place behind the Cornell leaders. In defeating Columbia 5-3, Sexton gave only five hits and equalled the strikeout record held by Ted Harrison of Yale. In the week's other encounter, Sexton played right field and hit in two runs, while Gray was out-pitching Harrison to a 2-0 victory over the Elis.

Harvard is now in a three-way tie with Princeton and Pennsylvania for third place in the league. Each team has a three-three record. The Crimson found a slugging punch in beating Princeton 7-4 Saturday behind the brilliant mound work of Mort Waldstein. Coach Floyd Stahl's tutees knocked out one homer, three triples, and two doubles among nine hits. In the last five games, the Harvard team has definitely found itself at bat. Lack of hitting strength was the main weakness during the early games.

Scheduled to face Sexton on the mound for the Crimson is either Charlie Brackett or Burgy Ayres, both of whom have developed well as the season has progressed. The rest of the Harvard line-up will remain the same as in recent games with Bob Regan, catcher; Bill Tully, first; Bart Harvey, second; Capt. Fred Keyes, short; Gil Whittemore, third; Lou Clay, left field; Ed Buckley, center field; and Bill Parsons, right field. Pitcher Waldstein, who hit a homer and a single against Princeton Saturday and who rates as the third best hitter on the team, will be ready as a pinch-hitter if necessary.

In all games played by the Crimson to date, Bart Harvey, the sophomore find, leads at the plate with a .283 mark, followed by Captain Keyes, .264; Waldstein, .263; and Clay, .260.

Dartmouth will have Johnny Koslowski from Manchester, Mass., catcher; Ches Jones, first; Johnny Lendo of Worcester Academy and Otter River, Mass., shortstop; Capt. Johnny Orr, second; Charlie Brown of Dean Academy, third; Johnny Burns, left field; Gus Broberg, center field, and Tom West, right field. Captain Orr, Burns, Koslowski, and Broberg, the basketball star, are the team's best hitters. Orr has been leading the league with an average of over .600.

Billy Brown Seeks Three Track Titles

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 13 (AP)—It's now or never for record-seeking Billy Brown, one-time "baby" member of the 1936 United States Olympic track team.

The Bayou country's beanpole bullet, whose hop-step-and-jump ability took him to the Berlin Olympics as a Baker, La., schoolboy, winds up his collegiate career here next Saturday in the Southeastern Conference track and field championships. On paper, he's a chance to win at least three events—the 100 and 220-yard dashes, and the running broad jump, all of which he took last year.

Greatest Ambition

Right now the Louisiana State senior's greatest ambition is (1) to set a new world record in the 100 or 220-yard dashes, and (2) eclipse the world mark in the running broad jump. He might do both.

Qualifying trials in the sprints next Friday, and the finals Saturday will be Brown's last chance at collegiate competition.

His performances this season lead Coach Bernie Moore to hope for some record-breaking. Brown equalled the world record of 9.4s. for the 100 in April with a slight breeze at his back; ran the distance in 9.5s. at the Texas Relays and won last Saturday against Tulane in 9.6s.

His showing in the 220-yard dash has been impressive, too. Last year he won the event in 22.5s. This spring his time has been cut a full two seconds to 20.5s.—just two-tenths of a second off the mark established by Jesse Owens May 25, 1935.

Good Rivals

He'll have top-flight competition in both events at the Conference meet. Dick Bowman of the University of Mississippi has been stepping the 100 in 9.8s., and John Black of Mississippi State in 9.9s. Jack Boswell of Alabama is able to do 21.2 in the furlong, while Black and Bowman have been clocked at 22.2.

Brown's running broad jump of 25ft. 7in. in the Texas Relays was the best recorded in the United States this year, and far ahead of anything the Southeastern Conference has to offer. He won last year with 23ft. 11in., now shoots at Owens' world mark of 26ft. 8¼in.

Nip-and-Tuck Rivalries In Big Ten Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13—Those nip-and-tuck rivalries that lower the records seem to have been made to order for the forty-first running of the Big Ten track and field championships at the University of Minnesota's Memorial Stadium next week.

Right now, only a few days before the athletes convene, there are half-dozen of these between-you-and-me hostilities that have been tabbed "Strictly Personal" and left to a final decision at the Gopher Stadium on May 16-17. For example:

Minnesota's erstwhile all-America halfback, George Franck, and Northwestern's defending champion, Myron Piker, have been breaking the tape chest-and-chest for three seasons now in the dashes. To date, Piker has had the fractional advantage necessary to gain the decision. Franck has bested him only once, and that was indoors at Purdue last March. Both have run the 100-yard course in 9.7s.

Similarly, the Gopher's star pole vaulter, Jack DeField, has been chasing Wisconsin's Bill Williams at levels over 13 feet in an attempt to out-vault him just once. The pair have deadlocked twice this season. DeField is a former National A. A. U. junior champion with a best performance of 13ft., 9in. Williams has vaulted 13ft. 10½in.

The quarter-mile, run around two turns at Minnesota, will match Indiana's fleet Hoosier, Roy Cochran, and Warren Breidenbach of Michigan. Cochran holds the world's indoor record of 48.2s. for the 440-yard course. Breidenbach will be the defending Big Ten champion at the distance.

A pair of American indoor record-holders will lead the hurdle field. Bob Wright, long-legged Ohio State sophomore, set a new U. S. standard of 8.5s. over the 70-yard high barriers in the Big Ten indoor meet recently. On the same program, Don Olsen of Illinois shattered a 20-year old American mark in the 70-yard low sticks and established a new mark of 7.9s.

Wright is regarded as the class of current collegiate hurdlers. He holds one decision over Fred Wolcott, the former Rice rocket, and is the Drake Relays champion in the bargain.

Earlier in the season, it was conceded that Campbell Kane, Indiana's smooth-striding distance champion, would have little opposition in the half-mile and mile. Now it appears that Park Brown of Illinois and Howard Schoenike of Wisconsin will push him. Schoenike ran a 1:56.8 half mile in a triangular affair at Minneapolis recently.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

National League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at St. Louis.

Rangers and Hearts Tie; to Meet Again

GLASGOW (CP Cable)—Rangers were forced to come from behind to tie Hearts 1-1 in the Scottish Football Cup Final played at Hampden Park Saturday before a crowd of 70,000. The teams will meet again on the same grounds May 17.

Walker put the Hearts ahead eight minutes before half time during a mix-up in the Rangers' defense, but the league champions evened the score after eight minutes of the second half when Marshal counted.

The play was fast and exciting throughout, especially in the closing minutes when Rangers went all out for a winning goal. A brilliant defense enabled Hearts to end the game on even terms.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
D. Di Maggio cf	3	2	1	2	4	0	0
Spence rf	5	0	1	1	6	0	0
Williams lf	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	1	4	5	0	0
Cronin ss	3	0	1	2	2	2	1
Doerr 2b	3	1	0	0	3	2	0
Tabor 3b	3	1	2	3	2	2	0
Peacock c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Grove p	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	30	8	8	14	27	7	1
NEW YORK							
Rizzuto ss	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rolfe 3b	5	1	2	1	3	2	0
Keller lf	4	2	1	1	4	0	0
J Di Maggio cf	4	0	2	3	3	1	0
Gordon 1b	5	1	1	2	4	1	0
Rosar c	4	0	3	4	8	0	0
Bordagaray, rf	5	0	1	1	0	0	0
Priddy 2b	4	0	1	1	2	2	0
Gomez p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
*Silvestri	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Breuer p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Crosetti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Branch p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	4	10	14	24	8	2

*Batted for Gomez in fourth. †Batted for Breuer in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	8
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4

Runs batted in, Foxx 3, Tabor, Spence 2, Rosar 2, Keller. Two-base hits, Tabor, D. Di Maggio, Cronin, Rosar, J. Di Maggio, Rolfe, Gordon. Home run, Foxx. Hits, off Gomez, 5 in 3 innings; off Breuer, 3 in 4 innings; off Branch, 0 in 1 inning. Left on bases, Boston 6, New York 12. Stolen base, D. Di Maggio. Sacrifice hit, Peacock. Base on balls, by Gomez 6, by Grove 5, by Branch. Struck out, by Grove 4, by Gomez 2, by Breuer, by Branch. Double plays, Rolfe, Gordon and Rosar; J. Di Maggio and Rolfe. Passed ball, Rosar. Wild Pitch, Gomez. Losing pitcher, Gomez. Time, 2h. 15m. Umpires, Possarello, Pipgras and Geisel. Attendance, 10,900.

The Country Club Is Termed As 'Singularly Appropriate'

By A. Linde Fowler

The Christian Science Monitor is pleased to present to its readers on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the sound writings of Mr. Fowler, recognized dean of American newspaper golf writers. Linde first "covered" golf in 1900 when he interviewed Harry Vardon, famous British golfer, on the latter's visit to this country for a golf exhibition at Wollaston, Mass.

The Country Club, Brookline, the "The" always capitalized, is singularly appropriate for tomorrow's British War Fund match in which eight of the country's leading professionals will strive to demonstrate, in a great cause, what tremendous strides the game has made since those early days when professionals this side of the Atlantic were almost exclusively "imported from the British Isles."

Even as St. Andrews, Scotland, although not the oldest golf course in the British Isles, has become known traditionally as the "cradle of golf," so is the Brookline club fairly reeking with a history-making part in the progress of golf in America. Established in 1882, endowed with its original golf course in 1893, it was "the first-born of a huge family (of country clubs) which has spread from Maine to California, from Florida to Alaska," as characterized by Frederic H. Curtiss and John Heard, authors of a book on the club's history which marked its fiftieth anniversary in 1932.

"Its fundamental aim and purpose," as the authors put it, "has always been the promotion of outdoor athletic sports under the tenets of true sportsmanship." A full decade of other outdoor activities had passed before, in November of 1892, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Hunnewell, Laurence Curtis and Robert Bacon, was empowered to plan for an experimental golf course "at an expense not to exceed fifty dollars."

Prime Mover

In March of 1893 six holes were made ready for play and from that time to the present this Brookline club has been a prime mover in the promotion and control of golf. It was one of the founders of the United States Golf Association and from its ranks have been chosen more presidents of that parent body of golf in the United States than from any other one club.

Laurence Curtis, one of its members, was made vice-president of the U. S. G. A. in its first year, 1894, and served three years in that capacity before being elevated to the presidency in 1897-'98. From its ranks came Washington B. Thomas, as president in 1899-1900. Then followed C. Herbert Windeler, 1903-'04; Herbert Jaques, 1909-10; Herbert Jaques, Jr., 1933-34 and Harold W. Pierce, present incumbent, serving his second term, after having served five years as treasurer. Herbert Jaques, Jr., served no fewer than eight years on the executive committee before his ascendancy to the presidency, the first and only time in the history of the organization in which a father and son have occupied that august office.

As to why The Country Club is "singularly appropriate" for tomorrow's British War Fund matcn, the first of a number of reasons is that one of the earliest and most active supporters of the expansion of golf, not only at the Clyde Park Club, but in Massachusetts and the nation, was an Englishman, G. Herbert Windeler, fifth president of the U. S. G. A. and one of the prime movers in the organization of the Massachusetts Golf Association in 1903. He and Herbert Jaques, Sr., were the pair, also, who worked indefatigably, in complete unison, for the development of The Country Club course to the point where it became recognized nationally and internationally as one of the most scientifically arranged series of holes, even though maybe a trifle on the short side for the topnotchers of today.

Some of the most memorable of tournaments and deeds in U. S. golf have transpired at The Country Club. Foremost, (chorus now joins in) Francis Ouimet defeating Harry Vardon and Ted Ray in the play-off for the national open title in 1913. That same year, Ouimet, in a Lesley Cup match between Massachusetts and the Metropolitan District, downed the then almost invincible Jerome D. Travers at the second extra hole.

Holed Second Shot

That same hole, 300 yards, saw something highly dramatic in the 1922 national amateur, when Jess Sweetser, winner of that championship, holed a mashie-niblick shot for a deuce and Bobby Jones, whom he ultimately defeated 8 and 7, came inches from holing his own second. Bernard Darwin, English golf writer supreme, witnessed those shots and described them as "two of the greatest little shots I've ever seen." An interesting feature of the play tomorrow will be to see if any of the great hitters in the galaxy of super-stars will drive the green. The distance is within range of Jimmy Thomson, Sam Snead or Lawson Little, Jr., but the finish upgrade and the nature of the bunkering make it a feat indeed to land on that green and stay.

Other notable deeds in that 1922 amateur included that amazing second qualifying round of 70 by Jesse Guilford, in a deluge, unquestionably one of the most superlative golfing deeds ever performed, for both fairways and putting greens were in part inundated at the height of the storm. Another memorable accomplishment in that tournament was the David-Goliath victory of little Rudolph Knepper over the mammoth slugger and past British amateur champion, Cyril J. H. Tolley.

Anything Can Happen

Will the eight pros of tomorrow "eat up" the course, score in the low 60s, and all that? Well, anything can happen when one of these masters hits a streak, but the same could happen on any course. It must not be forgotten that George T. Dunlap, Jr., former national amateur champion, had such a streak in the international Walker Cup matches of 1932, when he registered a 66. In practice before the match he was not breaking 80.

Do not forget, also, that Jess Sweetser, against Bobby Jones 19 years ago, had a 69 in the morning round, starting with a bogey. Then there were Johnny Fischer's 70 and 67 as low scorer for the entire nation in the amateur sectional qualifications of 1936. Rodney W. Brown, on a course only moderately altered from the present, scored a 67, everything holed, in a Jaques Cup match a dozen years ago.

In the matter of long hitting, just watch the play at the 305-yard fourth hole and see if any of the eight land the ball, on the carry, half way across that green, as did Phil Finlay, one-time Harvard golf captain, in an exhibition match there a few years back.

College Golf

Results May 12

Colgate 6, Clarkson Tech 0.
Syracuse 7, Niagara 2.

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S. Scheidegger-Hauser

Education

1

2

3

4

5

The girls at The Principia College of Liberal Arts have made and sent along a generous supply of clothing and knitted garments as part of their war relief work, and continue to share in this way; but they wanted to prepare themselves individually for service in case of need. Three defense courses are a result. 1. Reading maps is a skill that proves useful in emergency situations, and you have to be taught this kind of map reading. 2. This is not a defense course, but simply normal activity in the war relief workroom, from which many kits and outfits of clothing have gone to Boston to be forwarded overseas. 3. The girls in the defense course on telephone switchboard operating feel they are learning a useful skill. 4. Listing and packing the garments made ready by the College war relief unit. These boxes are sent to The Christian Science War Relief Headquarters in Boston. 5. Home cooking and quantity cooking are separate skills. Here is one of the overseas students, Miss Tane Matsukata of Japan, taking part in a project of the Preparedness Cookery Course, in which recently the girls cooked and served dinner to a large group in the College dining-room.

Girl Students Learn to Read Maps, Run Switchboards, Do Canteen Cooking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elsah, Ill.

"How can we help?" "What can we do?" This year, college girls who are awake to world affairs have been asking these questions on many an American campus. With the opening of the fall term last September campus knitting needles went into action. American girls are used to turning out smart knitted suits and sweaters for themselves, and know how to make the moments count in those bits of leisure picked up during any busy college day. Small wonder that the sweaters, scarves, socks, and other knitted things began to flow from college campuses to the various relief headquarters in the great cities.

Here on the campus of the Principia College the knitting needles flew, and the urge to help was strong. The draft calling many an older brother and college alumnus to camp brought very close to the girls the need of preparation for defense. As the college men over 21 registered for the draft, and talk of a possible civilian flying course began to spread over the campus, the girls saw to it that a workroom was set up. Funds were contributed by staff, faculty, and students, and a steady and generous supply of clothing and knitted goods has been flowing to Boston to be included in the boxes sent to Great Britain. The most recent products of the sewing unit are complete outfits for girls from 10 to 16 years, including underwear, skirt, shirt, sweater, socks, shoes, and a hat. Bombed-out kits for men and women are also in process at the present time.

"But This Is Not Enough!"

"But this is not enough!" the girls were soon saying. "If the war should come closer, if it should demand active defense work of us, what do we know how to do?" they asked themselves, thinking of the courageous young women and girls of their own age active in the home defense of Britain.

As a matter of fact the faculty and others of the College staff were asking themselves these same questions.

Then came an echo of that earlier challenge, this time with a persistent addition: "How can we learn to help EVEN MORE?" "What FURTHER than this can we become ready to do?"

Naturally people got together and talked things over. Everybody wanted to help. If courses were needed—and the "further" and the "even more" indicated some form of defense training—there would be no lack of willing volunteer teachers.

So that is how our defense courses for college women began. We had no exact idea how many girls would register. The classes would have to be held in the students' leisure time, and offer no college credit. Would there be one student, ten, or fifty?

Nearly 100 enrolled!

At present there are three of these defense courses: one in preparing food for large groups, as in canteen or traveling-kitchen cooking and serving; one in map reading; and the third in telephone switchboard operating.

For Traveling Kitchen Cookery

The course entitled "Quantity Food Preparation" is given under the supervision of the household department of the college. Beginning with a general discussion of the importance of food and its place in the defense program, the students later drew up menus suitable to the needs of men, women, and children doing different kinds of work. They went to St. Louis to visit a large packing house, a market, and a dairy to become familiar with the purchasing end of the problem. On certain days they have invaded the college kitchen—that place of immense pots and pans—as helpers. Recently they prepared and served a dinner for 30 people who were being entertained on the college campus.

Before the end of the term they will make up a menu and prepare all the items for a regular meal in the college dining room, keeping an eye on the cost of the food as well as on its actual preparation.

To Be Able to Route Convoys

The course in map reading is offered by a member of the regular College Faculty who has had some experience with work of this kind. Elementary training has been given in how to "read" a map, and some explanation given of the various projections. Profile maps have also been studied. A practical problem with a profile map of the college campus disclosed to the surprise of the students that topographical maps do not indicate the location of woods and trees which must, however, be taken into account.

For Routing Land Convoys

The recent map supplement of The Christian Science Monitor has been used as a subject for study, and the students asked to work out, for example, the shortest route from Boston to Djibouti, avoiding enemy-infested coasts, canals, etc. Through this introductory work the students have seen that their study of maps might be put to good use in war times in the routing of land convoys, spotting or locating fires, studying the directions of airplane flights, or similar projects.

The third defense course is given at the telephone switchboard where two experienced operators are training the girls in the etiquette and technique of telephonists. In groups of two or three the students observe the switchboard, put in calls to each other, answer them, and are gradually permitted to take over the board themselves.

As one Freshman put it, "I've unplugged parties when they weren't through talking, and I've rung the bell in the operator's ear a few times, but I think I'm learning, and I count myself fortunate to be able to take this course."

There are a number of other avenues for training which the college would like to make available to the women another year, among them first aid, home nursing, care and mechanics of a car, and stenography.

Naturally, the students are urged to look upon their intellectual opportunities as of prime importance in long-range service to their country; and are constantly encouraged to be alert to the underlying mental and spiritual values which are at stake in the present world conflict.

'New Horizons for Women' Proves An Important College Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Troy, N. Y.

In a new type of course given this year for the first time, forty-two Russell Sage College upperclassmen have been getting additional preparation for their later places in life by studying intensively the status of women in the world today. The students have had an opportunity to compare the feminine status in the United States with that of women in other countries such as England, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Russia. The course is listed as Sociology 308, "New Horizons for Women," and carries three hours' credit.

Miss Mary Theresa Scudder, dean of women, conducts the course, which is sponsored by Miss Dorothy Kenyon, former municipal judge in New York City who since 1937 has been a member of the League of Nations committee appointed to make a study, still in progress, of the current position of women in the world. Mrs. Mary R. Beard, the historian, and Mrs. Harvey Wiley, executive director of the Woman's Party, also helped in planning the course.

One feature of it is its composite instructorship. Another and a related aspect is its organization in units, each of the eight of which has been sponsored by a woman well versed in the field represented. After providing a brief historical survey of women's progress through the ages, the course came to grips with seven practical angles of women's current position in the world. These bear closely upon the College's own analysis of the daily concerns of its 1,633 graduates—the activities of some chosen profession, those involved in homemaking, those which comprise both the social and civic phases of community life, and the activities carried on during leisure hours.

First of all, the class considered the education of women. The remaining six units of the course included a study of women's occupations, women's economic status, a survey of women's political position, "women's status in the home," the co-ordination of women's interests, and women in war work.

Through the Editor's Window

The Art of Discussion—A Top-Rank Skill

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We talk a lot about teaching democracy; and we agree that ideals, principles, and techniques of democracy can and must be taught in both home and school. Since awakening to this fact, we adults have been using forum, panel, symposium, and round-table methods of discussion to a greater extent. Attending and taking part in numbers of these group discussions, I sometimes think that—after the 3 R's—more important than any skill we can teach in home and school, and most important of the skills we grown-ups need right now, is that of being able to take part fully and easily in purposeful and thoroughly democratic group discussion.

The other day at a round table of teachers and parents which was supposed to come through to some workable plan for co-operation between school and community, the contributions were so blocked through inadequate possession of this skill on the part of the majority of persons there, that the time was all but wasted except as it gave people practice in overcoming such difficulties. This is too often the case in an adult group.

* * *

The leader of a discussion group is like an orchestra conductor, although the analogy isn't perfect. He should know his score, but lead others to play it. He is not an oboe player. The oboe part, therefore, while brought into the whole at the best possible moment for harmony and unfoldment of theme, is in the full sense interpreted not by the conductor but by the player, and the same is true of the other instruments. The result is a full co-operation between conductor and players, each contributing his share of specialized ability and interpretation. Nor is such a musical number made up of a series of unrelated solos.

Specifically, a discussion leader is not in his chair to do the talking or to inject his opinions. He skillfully directs the talk by a word here and a smile there; he may point up something someone has said, or loosen people up with a story or some questions. He needs to know how to shut off the garrulous and to bring wandering thought back to the point in hand. He should be able to break up an argument without being dictatorial, to loosen the tension if individuals get personal or hot; and, without seeming to do so, to draw shy and slow ones into the circle of active contributors. He should at all times be so clear on the discussion that he can at any point sum up the progress made.

* * *

Due to lack of training in the technique of discussion, many of the so-called round tables held by adults (as for example some of those in women's clubs and school superintendents' convocations), are actually instead, merely a string of extempore "speeches." The adult who is inexperienced in group discussion is so often fired, once he has the floor, to make an oration! He must lead off, develop, and then round out his "speech" with a flourish. This is really self-centered, for it takes time that should be shared by several others. Brief explanations; frequent and challenging questions; short yet pointed answers; an encouraging spirit of sharing; a readiness to pass the ball to someone else when through; and, highly important, an attitude of active listening—these are some of the signs of skill in group discussion.

We all know, too, the type of participant who takes himself too seriously, resulting in overlong "remarks," heaviness, and even personalities. Sincerity and consideration for others, balanced with a sense of proportion, should help one to avoid indulging in this deplorable attitude.

To an extent groups like the League of Women Voters, some of the service clubs like Rotary, also the local Grange, have made outstanding contributions to democracy through deliberately training their members to participate in purposeful and democratic group discussion. Almost all of us need more training than we get. Many of us can provide some of this opportunity for self-education, if we will, right in the bosom of our families. And if we realize the need, we may be able to guide our favorite club to provide further opportunity. We may even consider as a worthy contribution to democracy, starting or joining a group whose primary purpose is to train its members in this highly important skill.

A Tuesday Column

A Full Use of One's Leisure May Be the Answer

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman—

I would like to try and answer the question raised by two contributors to your most interesting column, namely—"Is there a place for the scholar in the business world?" I believe there is. The scholar brings to the business world a wonderful sense of philosophy, humor, and insight that so many practical business people don't possess. The scholar is better able to understand the people with whom he comes in contact, in the light of his or her study of the cultures and histories of preceding generations. Then, too, most persons nowadays have hobbies, and often a stray word or sentence will give the scholar a cue to start a conversation, either for the purpose of business or friendship. (A general knowledge of period furniture, latest books, interest in an art exhibition, or mention of the latest jazz or classical records often proves to be an opening wedge to a favorable contact.) Having spoken so generally, I shall now be most specific.

I, too, have felt "career disappointment" at least three times in the past five years. Desiring to become a writer, I was forced to change to the more practical work of training for a teaching position, but was forced to drop that after only one year of college. Also, I had high hopes of becoming a professional musician at one time, having studied music many years which culminated, however, in the writing and arranging of a March for Bands. And now, would you like to know how I've been earning my living for the past four years? I have been pounding a Comptometer all day, adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, until my artistic nature revolts within me. But that is only for eight hours, or one-third of a day. I have still eight more hours for recreation, after allowing eight for sleep. (Working has taught me to be quite practical most of the time.)

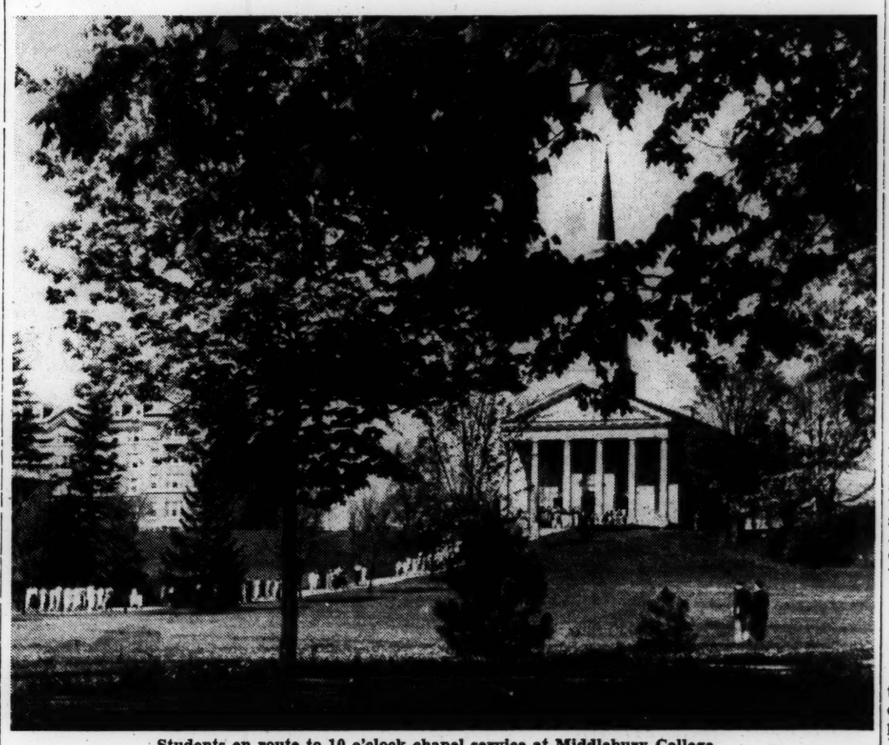
While, occasionally, I may just exist during working hours, I really live the rest of the time. My musical temperament is satisfied by playing as clarinetist in a symphony orchestra, a band, and occasionally smaller chamber music groups. With the recent purchase of a typewriter, I hope soon to create something in the writing line, and last fall I enrolled in an Art Sketching Class. Working has enabled me to attend concerts and plays that I once only used to read about, and my small but growing library and record collection gives me great satisfaction. Attending church services and serving on committees is another activity from which I derive much enjoyment.

Perhaps, if the two scholars who have written could satisfy their artistic sense in their recreational hours as I do, it would relieve a sense of frustration that wishes to raise its ugly head. I might add that my first two years of Comptometry weren't very enjoyable ones to me, but now I have the speed and accuracy that come only with experience, so perhaps time will be the great healer of the speed problem mentioned. Working has taught me to be more practical with my time and not to squander it carelessly. Also, occasionally, one hears of the scholar who has deserted the artistic world (such as teaching) for the business world, because the former was too soft and sheltered.

Best wishes to you all!

(Miss) V. K.

A Tuesday Column



Students en route to 10 o'clock chapel service at Middlebury College.

Spanish Enrollment Jumps 900 Per Cent

Middlebury, Vt.

The growing desire of the people of the United States for a better understanding of their South American neighbors was indicated here today by a 900 per cent increase in the enrollment of the Middlebury College Spanish School, over the same date of last year. The French, Italian, and German language schools report no considerable change in enrollment.

During the course of study at the Middlebury language schools this summer, June 27 to Aug. 14, the students will speak nothing but the language which they are studying. Each school has its separate residences, dining halls, and a faculty of native instructors. For the seven weeks of the session, the foreign language is the sole medium of communication in work and play. From the day of arrival, students are pledged to speak only the language which they are studying.

The Middlebury language schools were the pioneers in the development of segregated, specialized summer schools for the study of modern languages in this country. The German School was founded in 1915, followed by the French School in 1916, the Spanish in 1917, and the Italian in 1932.

Students from 46 different states attended the language schools here last summer; 205 colleges and universities were represented.

Private and Public Junior Colleges

There are 349 privately controlled junior colleges in the United States, as compared with 261 publicly controlled, but there are 168,228 students in the publicly controlled institutions as compared with 67,934 in the private institutions. Privately controlled junior colleges gained 21 per cent in enrollment last year, a net increase of 11,769. In public institutions the increase was 20 per cent, a net of 27,683.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the west side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.

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The Foremost Institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary
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Carnegie Hall, New York

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Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service
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Commerce and Finance

Street Sees Inflation Signs, With More U. S. Controls in Offing

Business and Industry

Firestone Debentures Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new $50,000,000 issue of Firestone Tire & Rubber Company 20-year 3 per cent debentures due May 1, 1961, is being offered publicly at 99 per cent and accrued interest by a group of 78 underwriters and about 600 selling group dealers headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc. and Otis & Co.

Of the proceeds to be received by the Firestone Company from the sale of these debentures, $45,938,000 is to be applied to the redemption at 103 per cent on or about July 1 of all the $44,600,000 principal amount of the Company's 10-year 3½ per cent debentures and the remainder is to be added to the cash funds of the company. This new money is to be used in the ordinary course of the business of the company and its subsidiaries, no part of it having been allocated to any specific purpose.

The debentures are callable as a whole or in part by lot at any time at 104 per cent if redeemed on or before May 1, 1945; thereafter at successive reductions of ½ per cent for each two-year period to and including May 1, 1959; and thereafter at 100; in each case plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

A separate scale of redemption prices is established for sinking fund operations as follows: to and including May 1, 1943, 101 per cent; thereafter at successive reductions of ¼ per cent for each four-year period to and including May 1, 1955; and thereafter at 100; in each case plus accrued interest to date of redemption.

Associated with Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated and Otis & Co. (Incorporated) in the offering are Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Blyth & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, The First Boston Corporation, Lazard Freres & Co., Glore, Forgan & Co. Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt, W. E. Hutton & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., Union Securities Corporation, White, Weld & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Hayden, Miller & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co.

Also, Dean Witter & Co., A. G. Becker & Co., Inc., Blair & Co., Inc., Alex. Brown & Sons, E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated, Central Republic Co., Coffin & Burr, Inc., Jackson & Curtis, Riter & Co., Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc., The Wisconsin Company, A. C. Allyn and Company, Inc., Wertheim & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, Graham, Parsons & Co., Laurence M. Marks & Co., McDonald-Coolidge & Co., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Baker, Watts & Co., Bankamerica Company, Dick & Merle-Smith, The Dominion Securities Corporation, The Illinois Company of Chicago, Macubin, Legg & Co., G. M.-P Murphy & Co., Paine, Webber & Co., L. F. Rothschild & Co., Schwabacher & Co., Singer, Deane & Scribner, Starkweather & Co., Stroud & Company, Inc., Whiting, Weeks & Stubbs, Inc., BancOhio Securities Company, Hawley, Shepard & Company, Merrill, Turben & Company, G. H. Walker & Co., Wells-Dickey Company, Bacon, Whipple & Co., Blair, Bonner & Company, Bodell & Co., Burr & Company, Inc., Curtiss, House & Company, Emanuel & Co., Equitable Securities Corporation, Fahey, Clark & Co., Field, Richards & Co., The First Cleveland Corporation, Janney & Co., Inc., Maynard H. Murch & Company, The Milwaukee Company, Minsch, Monell & Co., Inc., Pacific Company of California, Arthur Perry & Co., Inc., Sills, Troxell and Minton, Inc., Stein Bros. & Boyce, J. G. White & Company, Inc. and Yarnall & Co.

Commercial Loans Rise $36,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $36,000,000 in the week ended May 7.

In the cities, business loans totaled $5,568,000,000 and were $1,164,000,000 higher than a year ago.

Largest gains last week were $14,000,000 in New York and $9,000,000 in the Chicago Federal Reserve district.

Check transactions in banks of 274 leading cities, the board said, totaled $9,880,000,000 in the week ended May 7, compared with $9,922,000,000 the preceding week and $7,330,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Subsidy on Flour Exports Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department has increased its subsidy rate from $1.05 to $1.35 per barrel on flour exported from all U. S. ports to other countries in North and South America.

The subsidy rate on shipments to the Philippine Islands remained unchanged at 60 cents. The subsidy does not apply on shipments elsewhere.

Int'l Mercantile Cuts Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—International Mercantile Marine Company and subsidiaries reported net loss for the calendar year 1940 of $344,298, compared with a loss in 1939 of $637,308. The company's deficit as of Dec. 31, 1940, was $27,049,068.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

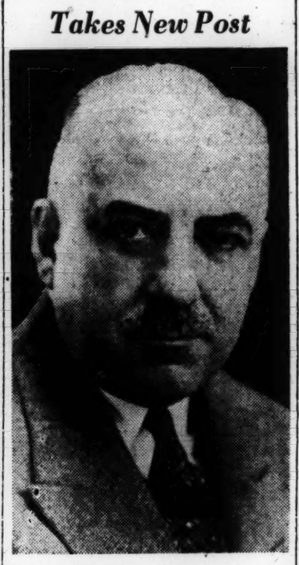
BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Franklin Savings Bank	June 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 2
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10

Takes New Post



Hugh R. Johnston

Elected Executive Vice-President of Bendix Home Appliances, Inc. Mr. Johnston formerly was with the Atlas Corp.

Wheat Acreage In Canada May Be Cut 25 P. C.

OTTAWA, Ont., (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its first crop report on the present season said "the decrease in Canada's wheat area in 1941 will amount to 25 per cent or 7,070,700 acres, if growers complete their seeding operations according to intentions expressed at April 30.

"A reduction of this magnitude would place the 1941 wheat area at 21,655,500 acres in contrast to the record total of 28,726,200 acres for the whole of Canada in 1940," the bureau said.

The report added the increases reported for oats, barley and summerfallow almost wholly compensated for the decrease in the wheat area.

The bureau reported the 1941 oat area will be increased by 12 per cent or 1,529,600 acres to 13,827,000 acres for all Canada while the barley area is expected to increase by 24 per cent or by 1,051,500 acres to 5,393,000 acres for 1941.

In addition, said the bureau, "the area devoted to summerfallow in the prairie provinces is expected to increase by 25 percent or 3,919,000 acres from 1940 to 19,505,000 acres.

OTTAWA (CP) Officials interpreted the first crop report of the season isued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as a reflection of western farmers' anxiety to co-operate in the wheat acreage reduction program of the Dominion Government.

Under the government 1941-42 wheat policy, only 230,000,000 bushels of wheat will be accepted for delivery at the minimum price of 70 cents, No. 1 northern, basis Fort William or Vancouver. To encourage transfer of wheat acreage, bonuses of $4 an acre are payable on western wheat land turned to summerfallow or $2 an acre for western land turned to production of grass and coarse grains.

No. American Light Unit May Dissolve

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of North American Light & Power Co., a subsidiary of North American Co., will hold a special meeting June 4 to vote on dissolution of the company, the concern announced.

Allen Van Wyck, president, said in a letter to holders that the company "would no longer serve any useful purpose" if its investments were restricted to only one of its operating utility subsidiaries, as may be required by the Securities & Exchange Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

"In addition," he added, "its capital structure would have to be so materially readjusted in form and reduced in size that complete liquidation would be more advantageous."

Principal properties in which North American L. & P. has a substantial interest are Northern Natural Gas Co., Kansas Power & Light Co., Missouri Power & Light Co., and Illinois Iowa Power Co. (which controls Des Moines (Iowa) Electric Light Co., and Iowa Power & Light Co. North American L. & P. also controls Illinois Terminal Railroad Co., and Central Terminal Co.

Production of Zinc Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of domestic slab zinc of all grades amounted to 63,305 tons in April, compared with 63,390 in March and 53,055 tons in April, 1940, the American Zinc Institute announced.

Shipments during the month kept well abreast of production, amounting to 63,066 tons, against 63,483 in March and 46,803 tons in the like month of 1940.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month showed little improvement from the abnormally low level of March, amounting to 7,311 tons against 7,072 a month earlier and 78,396 last year.

United Carbon Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—United Carbon Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the March quarter of $540,028, or $1.36 a common share, compared with $495,184, or $1.24 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Prepare Basis For Big Trade, Expert Urges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Foundations for postwar reconstruction of foreign trade must be laid now, not only to insure a top position for the United States in international markets but to act as a cushion against an industrial letdown inside the country when defense orders cease, according to Eugene F. Sitterley of New York, who addressed the San Francisco Foreign Trade Association here.

Although many importers and exporters here have been declaring the past year that there isn't any foreign trade to speak of, Mr. Sitterley, who is president of the magazine "Importer's Guide," vigorously denied this assumption. He predicted that the close of 1941 would see the Nation enjoying a greater foreign trade volume than ever before.

Declaring that the old American impression that exports were good and imports were bad had long been proved wrong, Mr. Sitterley said that year after year from 1921 on without exception "the trend of factory employment in the United States, and the trend of manufactured goods imported into the United States, have run in practically parallel lines."

Employment, Imports Parallel

"Employment has been the highest," Mr. Sitterley continued, "when these imports were highest, and lowest when these imports were lowest."

The speaker assailed what he described as "demoralizing propaganda" about Nazi Germany's prowess in foreign trade. He called the reports "horror stories."

"In six years of the most strenuous type of endeavor on the part of the Third Reich, with its export subsidies; its much heralded foreign organization; its barter economy; its man-hour-unit monetary system, Germany has been able to increase its export business with the entire world only 15 per cent, while ours increased 84 per cent. In a postwar world, I am convinced that we can meet device for device as they are pulled from the bag of new tricks any nation may conjure. We can do it; we have accepted leadership before, and we must take it now."

Even if the United States should have to resort to bilateral trading agreements employed by Great Britain and in effect by Germany, Mr. Sitterley told the foreign traders that they had nothing to fear, for he thinks these methods "would work better for us than for our competitors."

American Quality Leads

The Nation's great home market, Mr. Sitterley explained, made it possible to offer better-quality goods to the world and at low prices than other nations. The inherent design and quality of American merchandise, he added, enables this country to sell even when its products cost 50 per cent or even 60 and 70 per cent more than competitive models from other countries.

While the speaker commented favorably on Pan Americanism and said that the Latin-American market is a good market for the United States, he also pointed out that the rest of the world bought two to three times as much merchandise from this country. It's all right to talk and promote trade in Latin America, he said, but added he thought it was unwise and wrong to conceal the fact that the rest of the world was also a good customer.

The United States is one of the principal suppliers of goods to Asia, Africa, the Near East, Mr. Sitterley declared, taking second place to the British only where Empire restrictions are concerned, with Germany usually in fourth place.

Asia's Purchases as Large

Giving a picture of the Nation's foreign trade picture, the speaker said that while Latin America bought 23 per cent more from the United States in 1940 than the year before, Asia bought as much and in addition ranged as this country's principal supplier of goods.

In India, the speaker said, the United States ranked second only to the British in its selling program, while in Africa it has held a dominant position for years. He added that sales to Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and Finland showed increases, that Russia bought more than $87,000,000 worth of American goods in 1940.

All this evidence was cited to show that the United States is a dominant competitor in foreign trade and that it could continue in this position during and after the war.

Declaring that defense programs are temporary, Mr. Sitterley advised San Franciscan foreign traders to build an export trade now. "I believe," he said, "that you here in San Francisco and industry on the West Coast, are on the threshold of an international trade expansion the like of which you have never seen before." He cited accessibility to markets in Hawaii, the Philippines, the Orient, Mexico, and other Latin-American nations.

Briggs & Stratton

NEW YORK (AP)—Briggs & Stratton Corp., makers of gasoline motors and automotive equipment, reported net profit for the March quarter of $377,029, or $1.25 a capital share, compared with $398,894, or $1.33 a share, in the like 1940 period.

Washington May 'Crack Down' Soon on Commodity Price Rise

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—From where observers sit in Wall Street, it looks as though the commodity price problem would soon become one of paramount economic importance to Washington, and that in the nature of things something more drastic is likely to have to come out the Capitol City in a few weeks than has yet been produced if the irresistible upward force of moving prices is not to clash head on with the immovable body of public opinion.

Sharpest upturns have come in the import commodities most affected by the shipping shortage. Cocoa, always a volatile commodity, is up to eight cents, not only on the shortage of ocean bottoms, but on the threat that German forces moving across the Mediterranean and the Straits of Gibraltar may spread over the northern half of Africa and cut off the chief American cocoa source, leaving the United States dependent on Brazil for its cocoa.

Rubber has resumed the March rise, aggravated by the shortage of ships from the Far East, American consumption having risen to around 65,000 tons a month, current imports of round 80,000 tons leave only a small surplus for the RFC's program of stockpile rubber accumulation, which is now behind schedule.

Numerous commodities of which part of the United States' supply is produced at home, part abroad, like hides, wool, and copper, have developed tighter statistical situations. Copper consumption has risen to something round 135,000 tons a month, or about exactly the present domestic capacity of 85,000 tons plus American-controlled South American capacity, leaving no surplus for accumulation and no leeway for the inevitable increase in consumption from here.

Fulmer Bill a Factor

Crop prices have been moving up sharply because of bills in Congress. It looks now as though even the Fulmer bill for 75 per cent of "parity" mandatory loans will finally be topped with a figure round 85 per cent, which would mean round 96 cents for wheat at the farm and substantially more at Chicago, and 14¼ cents for cotton at the farm and substantially more at New York.

To finance such loans, it is proposed to increase the CCC's authorized borrowing power by about $1,200,000,000 and thereby lift it to round $2,500,000,000, which is nearly double the present authorization and five times the old Farm Board's top loan powers. It looks as though a good part of this might be necessary, for the prospective wheat crop this summer bids fair to exceed consumption by 150,000,000 bushels, and the prospective cotton crop to exceed consumption by 2,000,000 bales, with corresponding excess all along the line.

The only official curb in sight to further similar surpluses next year is that pending legislation has lengthened the teeth of the quota system in case the wheat farmers pile up the necessary two-thirds vote for it on May 31, and the penalties for marketing cotton in excess of quota have been lifted from three up to 10 cents a pound.

But import commodities and domestic crops are not the only spots where price increases threaten. Retail sales in April, even after discounting for Easter, seem to foreshadow a buying spree on the part of a public which is slowly getting the hang of the defense program and is deciding to buy what it needs while the buying is good. Retail automobile sales, for example, are crowding on the heels of manufacturers whose assembly lines are crowded nearly to capacity. And while this rate of buying threatens to increase, the rate of production is almost certain to decrease.

Inflation Taking Hold

All these circumstances seem to add up to the possibility that at last inflation is likely to take hold, and that the cost of living is to have a substantial rise. In fact the rise has already been as much as 35 per cent in the indexes which register the most volatile wholesale commodity prices. And when a chart of some commodities, like wheat, is laid alongside a similar chart of prices of the same commodities 25 years ago, the parallel is astonishing. If commodities continue the parallel, a further substantial rise is in prospect and a sharp increase in the cost of living is inevitable.

However, there are many counter influences. In respect to the import commodities, there is unlikely to be the runaway freight market of the World War; just as those very priorities in cargo space have been appearing which have driven import commodities up, a lid has been placed on freight rates. Those commodities that get here will arrive without excessive cost, so that any price increases will begin at the port of arrival, prompted merely by the disparity between growing supply and dwindling demand. And here the Government may at any day interpose.

It is curious that this rise in import commodities had its prototype in the rise in British wholesale prices. In Britain's case, however, import commodities were forced up not only on account of shipping shortages and higher shipping costs, but also on account of the precipitous fall in sterling exchange. Hence they rose much further than import commodities have done in this country. Moreover, the British Government has now imposed rigid control, chiefly through official import monopoly, and the rise in British prices has virtually come to an end.

Further Price Rise Unlikely

It seems unlikely that domestic crop prices will rise much further. The rise so far has been purely artificial, due to such things as an increase of over 20 cents in the probable loan value of wheat, and a four-cent increase for cotton. It looks as though the farmer will now get, in combined crop loans and parity payments, the full 1910-1914 parity purchasing power for his crops. The one thing that might make possible farm prices above $1.10 for wheat and 15 cents for cotton is an expansion of the defense program so far that the large surplus of farm labor is drawn into defense industry and it becomes impossible to get out the crop even after quota restrictions and all the rest of the complicated restriction machinery is taken off the farming industry. That may come, but then the present heavy and growing "ever-normal-granary" holdings of the CCC will provide a substantial cushion.

So far as general prices and the cost of living are concerned, drastic measures are expected here out of Washington shortly. One possibility is the announcement that prices are to be fixed as of some previous date. This may actually be done without fixing wages also, unless the United States should declare war, in which case wages also would probably be frozen.

That rising raw material prices force the manufacturer to charge more for his finished goods is not at all axiomatic; there are certain economies available to him as a result of capacity operation and consequent overhead economies, and in addition Washington would not be very disturbed if the manufacturer was caught price-wise between higher material costs and fixed sales prices, provided the situation left him enough profit to remain in business.

Washington officials have already begun to crack down on alleged "speculation" in the futures markets, though the open interest has expanded only slightly and most of the appreciation is the result of official policies. This unreasonable attitude is a forerunner of much greater official unreasonability in holding prices down, as a result of which no such rise in the cost of living is likely as occurred from 1916 to 1920, though a slow and gradual rise is probable.

Steel Rate This Week Again Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—The steel mills of the United States will be turning out metal this week at a rate of 99.2 per cent of capacity, a gain of 2.4 points over last week's rate, the American Iron and Steel Institute estimated.

At the new rate, mills will be within .6 of 1 per cent of the year's highest rate, reached in March but later cut due to the coal production stoppage, now settled.

A month ago the rate was 98.3 and a year ago 70 per cent of capacity.

Dollar Acceptances Expand

NEW YORK (AP)—Bankers dollar acceptances outstanding in the United States on April 30 amounted to $219,561,000, an increase of $2,249,000 over March, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported. In the preceding month the gain over February was $5,447,000.

Curb Head Has Plan to Boost Stock Trading

NEW YORK (AP)—George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, has advanced a tentative plan to bring business back to New York's second largest securities market which, along with the "big board," has lately been suffering a decline of transactions.

The over-the-counter dealer market has been taking much business from both listed exchanges because of the wide spread between buyers' and sellers' prices in the organized markets.

Mr. Rea, one-time head of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Stock Exchange, said his new plan had been discussed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington and with the governor of the curb, but had not been approved or disapproved by either.

"This is merely a suggestion, not a plan with definite rules and regulations," Mr. Rea said.

Mr. Rea's idea contemplates, especially for stocks where prices of buyers and sellers are far apart on the trading floor, a method by which those wishing to offer for sale may cause to be printed on the stock tape an offering price less a concession to dealers throughout the country. Thus by giving to non-member dealers an extra profit, Mr. Rea believes he can encourage them to find buyers.

Similarly, dealers seeing a stock they feel cheap, could offer to buy, less a concession for their efforts. This, said Mr. Rea, would give them an incentive to find takers.

Curb Exchange authorities think the plan would channel much former dealer business back to the trading floor by giving additional income both to the dealer and to the exchange member.

Unofficial estimates indicate that in recent days more than 80 per cent of the stocks on the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb Exchange showed a difference of more than $1 a share in the price at which the seller would offer and the buyer would buy.

OPM Official Sees War Needs in 1942 Taking All Aluminum

WASHINGTON (AP)—An official of the Office of Production Management estimated that by some time in 1942 the entire aluminum supply of the nation would be devoted to aircraft and direct military needs.

This forecast was made by William L. Batt, deputy director of the production division, in testimony before the Senate committee investigating the national defense program.

Expressing the opinion that "we have been shooting at too small a target," Batt said that the annual supply of aluminum was expected to reach 1,400,000,000 pounds, most of which would go into the expanding aircraft industry.

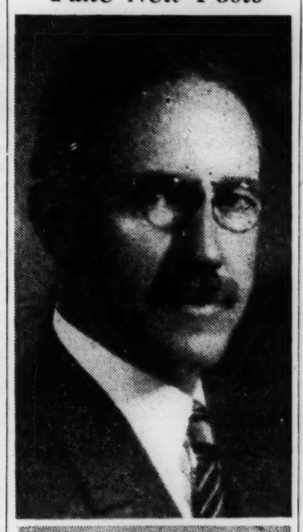
Civilian requirements, Mr. Batt told the committee, have been supplied out of scrap for three or four months.

He expressed the opinion that the production of aircraft had not suffered from lack of aluminum.

Recently, he added, a new heavy bomber had been developed which would require twice as much aluminum as any previous type.

Mr. Batt suggested that the Government might find it necessary to engage directly in luminum production to increase the supply especially if the new type bomber were put in large-scale production.

Take New Posts



Blank & Stoller

Above: H. C. Turner, founder of the Turner Construction Co. and President since its organization 39 years ago, has been elected to the newly created position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. Below: J. Archer Turner, former Executive Vice-President, succeeds to the Presidency.

FHA Applications For Home-Mortgage Insurance at Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration received a record total of 32,488 applications for small-home mortgage insurance involving $150,884,295 during April, Administrator Abner H. Ferguson announced.

This exceeded the previous high reached in March by 2,448 applications and $12,653,115.

A weekly average of 4,550 new homes being built under FHA inspection was reported for April, compared with an average of 3,870 during the same month last year. Property improvement and modernization loans declined to 26,800 loans amounting to $12,632,574 during April, compared with 43,317 loans involving $18,959,528 during March and 33,386 loans for $15,903,954 during April, 1940.

The federal home loan bank board reported meanwhile that urban home financing by all types of lenders amounted to $348,880,000 during March, an increase of 16 per cent over the 1940 month. The board said that foreclosures in urban areas during the first three months of this year totaled 16,107 and were 14 per cent fewer than during the first quarter of 1940.

Am. Viscose Issues Filed With SEC

NEW YORK (AP)—Morgan, Stanley & Co. announced that American Viscose Corp. has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 228,480 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock and 1,568,000 shares of common stock.

Perry E. Hall, vice president of the banking firm, said the stock probably would be offered for sale May 27 or 28.

Viscose Corp., one of the largest manufacturers of rayon in the world, was purchased March 16 by a group of American investment banking firms headed by Morgan, Stanley and Dillon, Read & Co. from the British Government for $36,456,000 and other considerations.

The registration statement disclosed the total assets of Viscose Corp. on March 31 were $121,537,953. Net sales for 1940 were $62,771,895.

The corporation showed a net profit for 1940 of $7,884,676 compared with $4,057, 164 in 1939. On the basis of the new capitalization, the 1940 earnings were equivalent to $3.85 a common share. On the same basis, the earnings for the March quarter, this year, were $1,913,772 compared with $2,067,414 in the like 1940 period when the figure included $243,125 realized from the sale of securities.

American Viscose has plants at Front Royal and Roanoke, Va.; Nitro and Parkersburg, W. Va.; Lewiston, Marcus Hook and Meadville, Pa.

At a special meeting of the stockholders, seven American directors were added to the board. They are Henry C. Alexander, vice president of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc.; William Ewing, executive vice president Morgan, Stanley & Co.; Charles S. McCain, president Dillon, Read & Co.; Edward L. Shea, president of North American Co.; James M. Parker, Director of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Richard R. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble Co.; Thomas B. McCabe, president of Scott Paper Co.

The companies which together bought American Viscose Corp. were Morgan Stanley and Company; Dillon, Read and Company; Blyth and Company; Clark, Dodge and Company; Dominick and Dominick; the First Boston Corporation; Goldman, Sachs and Company; Harriman Ripley and Company; Hemphill Noyes and Company; Kidder, Peabody and Company; Kuhn, Loeb and Company; Lehman Brothers; Shields and Company; Smith, Barney and Company; Union Securities Corporation and White, Weld and Company, all of New York, and Mellon Securities Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Johns-Manville's Operations at Peak

NEW YORK (AP) — Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corp., told stockholders the big construction materials firm was operating at the highest level in history with more than one-third the output under government defense contracts.

He said, however, he could make no predictions concerning earnings, although he hoped this year would be "satisfactory" for stockholders.

"The year after," he added, "will be another problem, since the country likely will be in the war by then."

Most of the company's factories, Mr. Brown disclosed, are operating 24 hours a day and seven days a week but some departments, nevertheless, are two to three months behind on orders.

This is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Debentures for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Debentures. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

New Issue

$50,000,000

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

Twenty Year 3% Debentures

Dated May 1, 1941. Due May 1, 1961.

Price 99% and accrued interest

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Harriman Ripley & Co. Incorporated — Otis & Co.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Lehman Brothers

The First Boston Corporation — Lazard Frères & Co. — Glore, Forgan & Co.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Lee Higginson Corporation

Hayden, Stone & Co. — Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt — White, Weld & Co.

W. E. Hutton & Co. — F. S. Moseley & Co. — Union Securities Corporation

Eastman, Dillon & Co. — Hemphill, Noyes & Co. — Hayden, Miller and Company

May 13, 1941.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 435,320
1941 volume to date 47,995,239
1940 volume to date 80,671,288

Early Market Rise Turns To Irregularity

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Leading stocks made rallying gestures in today's market but most lacked conviction.

The list edged up fractions to a point or so in the morning, with steels, motors, rails, aircrafts and specialties favored. Extreme gains were reduced in most cases near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

The mysterious flight of Nazi Chieftain Hess from Germany overshadowed most other happenings as a subject of Wall Street discussion but, while there was a lot of "wishful thinking" concerning this turn of events, most brokers agreed that it inspired little speculative enthusiasm. Encouraging business news was seen as the principal market prop.

Strength of agricultural commodities was helpful for securities.

Among supported stocks were Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, du Pont, Westinghouse, Western Union, J. I. Case and North American.

In the curb plus signs were attached to Humble Oil, Gulf Oil, Bell Aircraft, American Cyanamid "B" and N. J. Zinc.

Bonds Higher

A few rising communication and utility company issues carried the whole bond market a bit higher today.

Traders devoted their major attention to issues directly affected by the increasing tempo of defense industry. Changes ran to major fractions toward the final hour.

Among the more active issues were Commercial Mackay income bonds with warrant which, at one time, climbed more than two points.

Also receiving a play on the rising side were International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s, International Paper 5s, U. S. Steel 1.75s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Nickel Plate 5½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Western Maryland 4s, Union Pacific 3½s, and Standard Oil of New Jersey 2¾s.

U. S. Governments were firm, although trade lightly. In over-the-counter dealings they were unchanged to 2/32 point higher. The New taxable 2½s were quoted at 104.. Stock exchange dealings in Treasuries showed prices 9/32 lower to 9/32 higher, but these transactions merely brought prices into line with those of the dealer market.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	97½	96½	97⅛	95⅞
Minneapolis	94¼	93½	94⅛	92¼
Kansas City	88½	87⅝	88⅛	86⅞
Winnipeg	....	....	75⅞	75⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	95⅞	94¾	95⅜	93⅝
Minneapolis	93⅛	92	93⅛	91¼
Kansas City	88	87	87⅝	85¼
Winnipeg	....	....	77½	77½
September Wheat				
Chicago	96½	95½	96	94⅛
Minneapolis	93⅜	92¾	93⅛	91⅜
Kansas City	89	87⅞	88⅜	86½
May Corn				
Chicago	72⅝	72	72⅝	71½
Kansas City	....	....	68⅜	68½
July Corn				
Chicago	73	72⅜	72⅞	72
Kansas City	....	....	69½	68⅝
May Oats				
Chicago	38	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜
Minneapolis	33	33	33	32⅝
Winnipeg	37⅛	36¾	37	37⅛
Rye, Chicago				
May	51⅛	49⅝	49⅝	49⅞
July old	....	....	....	....
July new	....	....	....	49½
September old	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	56¾
September new	....	....	....	....
	57⅞	58⅛	57½	56⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May					
July	9.62	9.65	9.55	9.47	9.40
September	9.82	9.85	9.75	9.62	9.50
October	9.92	9.92	9.85	9.90	9.77

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	1.33	1.34	1.31¼	1.33½	1.30¼
July	1.28½	1.30¾	1.28½	1.30⅜	1.27⅜
October	1.22½	1.24	1.22⅛	1.23¾	1.20½

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.3
Oct.	97.2	97.4	96.5	96.5	96.7
	Tops				
July	126.3	127.0	126.3	127.0	127.2
Oct.	124.5	125.0	124.0	125.0	125.0

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	12.75	12.83	12.49	12.80	12.34
July	12.69	12.85	12.53	12.85	12.31
Oct.	12.82	12.99	12.67	12.96	12.47
Dec.	12.84	13.05	12.71	13.02	12.50
Spots	13.26.				

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep					
No. 3	2.52	2.53	2.52	2.53	2.53
Wld Sep					
No. 4	.91½	.92	.90	.92	.89

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	10.65	10.73	10.66	10.73	10.43
Sept.	10.63	10.65	10.55	10.64	10.45

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.61	7.71	7.60	7.70	7.76
Sept.	7.70	7.79	7.70	7.78	7.81

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	24.25	24.60	24.25	24.55	24.60
Sept.	24.00	24.00	23.95	23.97	24.05

Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	7.55	7.55	7.40	7.47	7.58

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	11.80b	....	....	....	11.85

CHicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May*	23.65	23.75	23.65	23.75	23.55
June*	....	....	....	23.10b	23.10
Cash	25.35	25.50	25.15	25.20	25.10

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Nov.†	36.20	36.55	36.10	36.10	36.25

†Nov. sales, 157.
*S.p.f. †S.s. b—Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	M'y 9
51¾	44⅛	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	M'y 8
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	12¾	Addressog (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y12
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	40	39¾	39⅞	M'y12
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 8
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y10
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	M'y 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	7½	7½	7½	
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y 8
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (⅝g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'y12
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	150	149	150	M'y12
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'y 8
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	16	57⅜	53¼	53¼	
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	3	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	M'y 9
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1⅝e)	12	26½	26⅜	26½	— ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	3	17½	17½	17½	M'y10
1¼	1	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y10
55	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	54	54	54	
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	k	44	44	44	
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	M'y12
38	20⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	33½	33½	33½	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	79	Am Can (4)	1	80¾	80½	80¾	+1¾
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	1	173	173	173	M'y 9
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	10	26⅞	26½	26½	— ½
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+ ⅜
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 7
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y10
14¼	9¼	Am Crys Sug (½g)	10	13	13	13	
17⅛	13⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y 8
5	3⅜	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP50pf(.60k)	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	M'y12
21	14¾	Am FP57pf(.70k)	3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	1	34	34	34	M'y12
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y10
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	M'y 6
51	45¾	Am Home (2.40)	*1	45½	45½	45½	— ½
17⅜	1½	Am Ice	11	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	M'y12
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21	21	21	M'y12
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3½	3½	3½	M'y12
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	7	12	12	12	M'y12
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	5	12¼	12¼	12¼	
94⅜	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	85⅜	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	4	17	16¾	17	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	10	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	Am P&L$6pf(3k)	2	33⅛	33	33	— ⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½g)	6	29½	29¼	29¼	
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	*7	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
7	5⅛	Am Sat R (¼g)	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y12
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y10
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	10	39	38⅞	39	+ ¼
54	37	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	1457⅛	1457⅛	1457⅛	M'y 9
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y 9
11¼	9⅞	Am Steel F (½g)	4	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
13½	11⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 6
19	13	Am Stove (.60g)	7	12	12	12	M'y12
93	81	Am Sug R (½g)	2	16	15½	15½	M'y12
14½	12⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85¼	85	85	+2
168¾	148½	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y10
73½	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66⅛	65¾	66⅛	M'y 8
74½	66⅛	Am Tob B (5)	10	66¼	65	65	−1¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	M'y12
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y12
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	10	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5¾	AmWoolen	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	56⅛	56	56⅛	+ ⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	−2⅝
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	37	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ½
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	6	11¾	11¾	11¾	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y10
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y12
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y 8
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	M'y10
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	5	54½	53½	53½	−1½
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	9	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (3⅜g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 6
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y12
7⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82	82	82	M'y10
99	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	93	93	93	M'y 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	93	30¼	29	29	−1
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅞
20⅞	13½	Atl Coast Line	95	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅞
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	21	20	20	− ½
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	8	30	29	29	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅝
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
71⅜	98⅜	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	15	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y12
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	7	7	7	
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y12
27⅛	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	3	27⅛	3	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	5				

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 8
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	1	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'y10
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 7
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	¼	¼	¼	M'y 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	9	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
9½	8¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y12
13⅜	10¾	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y10
27⅛	11⅞	Chickasha (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y10
72⅛	56	Childs Co	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
10¾	8¾	Chrysler (3g)	21	58¾	58¼	58¼	
3	2¼	City I & F (.30g)	3	9	9	9	M'y12
37¾	31¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y12
33⅜	25	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	M'y12
35¼	26⅞	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	M'y 7
34	28½	Climax M (1.20)	9	34⅜	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
106	87	Cluett P (⅜g)	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola (1⅛g)	7	92⅛	91½	92⅛	M'y12
103½	100¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	617⅝	617⅝	617⅝	M'y 6
13⅛	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛a)	5	13	13	13	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	6	19⅝	18⅝	18½	−1⅜
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	6	16	14¾	16	M'y10
21¾	17¼	Col Br A (.90g)	10	17	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
21	17¼	Col Br B (.90g)	10	17	16½	16½	− ⅛
47⅜	23¼	Col G&E (.10g)	13	27⅛	25¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
82⅛	73½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	73½	73½	73½	M'y 9
6⅞	4⅜	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y10
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	72	72	72	M'y10
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 6
31	23½	Comi Credit (3)	18	23½	22½	22½	−1
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y 7
37⅜	29⅝	Comi Inv Tr (4)	8	30	29⅛	29⅛	− ⅝
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	4	104½	104½	104½	M'y12
11¼	8⅜	Comi Solv (¼e)	6	10⅛	10	10	
61¼	49	Com'th & Scuth	87	⅜	⅜	⅜	
30⅛	26	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	55½	54	54	−1
4	3	Com Edis (1.80)	25	26	25¾	25⅞	− ⅛
18½	14	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	16	15⅞	16	M'y12
29⅜	22½	Congoleum (1)	3	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'y12
15⅞	11	Cons Aircr (2e)	6	25¾	25½	25½	− ¼
7½	5¾	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 7
23⅜	18⅜	Cons Cop (¼g)	4	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅛
107⅜	98	Cons Edison (2)	31	18½	18¼	18¼	− ¼
8¾	½	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞	+ ⅞
8¼	7¼	Con Film Ind	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
31⅜	23⅜	Cons F pf (1¾k)	1	8½	8½	8½	M'y12
69⅜	51¼	Cons Laundries	6	21½	20⅝	20⅝	M'y12
13⅜	¾	Consol Oil (½)	37	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
4½	2⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
106⅜	101½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	20½	20½	20½	−1¼
15⅞	12½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y 3
13½	7⅝	Container (⅓g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
86	71	Cont Bak (A)	42	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
9	7	Cont Bak (B)	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	96¾	95⅞	96⅛	+ ⅛
40½	33	Cont Can (1g)	14	33¼	33	33	
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
39⅝	35½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	37⅜	37	37⅜	M'y12
41	27⅜	Cont Motors	5	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	27	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17	17	17	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.20g)	6	14½	14½	14½	M'y12
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	52½	52½	52½	M'y 9
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	45¾	45¼	45⅜	− ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	7	4⅛	4	4	M'y12
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	3	¾	¾	¾	M'y12
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	13	14¼	13⅞	14	− ⅛
19	16	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y10
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
27⅜	21⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¾)	1	42	42	42	
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	2	12½	12½	12½	
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	18	38⅜	38	38	− ⅛
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	86½	86¼	86½	M'y12
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	8	4½	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	48	48	48	M'y 6
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	1	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
25	20¾	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	21	21	21	M'y 5
17⅛	1	Curtis Publish	45	42	42	42	
34¾	30½	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	32½	32⅜	32½	
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (1⅝e)	28	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	6	26⅜	26½	26½	− ⅜
19⅜	15	Cutler-H (.35g)	6	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	− ⅜

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
45½	35½	Fairb Morse (1g)	2	35½	35½	35½	
24⅞	18¾	Fajardo (1g)	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	M'y12
13⅜	10⅜	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	2	11	11	11	− ½
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (1g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
14⅜	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¼g)	2	11¾	11½	11½	
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
21½	18⅜	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	19	19	19	
97½	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	94	94	94	M'y12
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	3	12½	12½	12½	M'y 8
38⅛	34⅛	Fid P F 1 (1.60a)	4	37¼	36⅞	37¼	M'y12
18½	15¼	Firestone (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y12
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	2	103⅜	103	103	M'y10
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	5	33	31⅞	31⅞	M'y12
15	12⅛	Flintkote (½g)	6	12½	12½	12½	
13⅞	9	Florence S (½g)	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	− ¾
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	24	24	24	M'y 8
7	4	Follansbee Steel	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
29	22	Follansbee Stl pf	1	22	22	22	M'y12
32	25	Food M (.35g)	1	25	25	25	M'y 9
20¼	13½	Foster Wheeler	4	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
39	21⅜	Francisco Sugar	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'y 2
33		Freeport S (2)	10	34¾	34½	34½	− ¼

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
2	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y 8
2⅛	1¼	Gair (Robert)	8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	7½	Gair (Robt)6%pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y12
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	3	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅜
8	6	Gar Wood pf	4	6½	6½	6½	
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	2	11¼	11	11¼	M'y12
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	9	53⅞	53⅝	53¾	− ⅛
58	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	4⅛	⅞	4⅛	M'y12
102⅜	102⅜	Gen A Inv pf (6)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'y10
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr (3e)	2	49½	49½	49½	+1
71¼	52¾	Gen Baking .15g	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 8
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
16⅛	10½	Gen Cable A	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	M'y 6
86¾	73½	Gen Cbl pf(3½k)	1	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+2⅜
19¼	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
35⅛	28¼	Gen Elec (.35g)	83	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
39⅜	33⅜	Gen Foods (2)	16	36⅛	35¾	35¾	− ¾
114⅛	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½g)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	M'y 9
⅛	¼	Gen G & El A	7	½	½	½	− ⅛
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	2	81	81	81	M'y10
48½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 2s 50-48 Mch	102.10	102.10	102.10
2 2¾s 54-51	109.15	109.15	109.15
8 2¾s 60-55	110.21	110.20	110.21
5 2¾s 59-56	110.6	110.5	110.6
12 2¾s 63-58	110.9	110.9	110.9
12 2¾s 65-60	110.18	110.18	110.18

Home Owners Loan

5 2¼s 44-42	102.13	102.13	102.13

New York City Bond

44 3s 80	104½	104¼	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	47⅛	46½	46½
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	107	107	107
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¾	91½	91¾
3 Alleghany 5s 50 st	83¾	83⅜	83¾
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	107½	107½
14 Am & For P5s 2030	56¾	56½	56⅝
31 AmIGChem5½s49	102¼	101⅞	101⅞
20 Am T & T 5½s 43	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Am T & T 3¼s 66	108¼	108	108
12 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108¼	108	108¼
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	109½	109½	109½
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106	106	106
3 Arm Dely 4s 55	106	105¾	106
9 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109¼	109¾
18 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	94⅜	94	94⅜
4 AT&SF 4½s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Atl& & Birm 4s 33	17	17	17
23 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79¾	79	79
6 A C Line cl 4s 52	73	72¾	73
15 A C Line 4½s 64	68	68	68
4 A C Line 5s 45	88	88	88
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32⅛	32¼	32¼
5 Atl Guf Wi 5s 59	95¼	95	95¼
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 B&O 1st refg 4s st	69¾	69½	69½
17 B&O 95 st A	38⅛	37½	37½
5 B&O 2000 st D	38	37⅞	38
7 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
137 B&O cv 60 st	69	68¾	69
7 B&O 4s 48	49⅞	49¾	49⅞
12 B&O W 50 st	46½	46½	46½
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	24¾	24¼	24¼
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	111	110¾	111
5 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98½	98⅛	98½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100½	100½
9 Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100½	100½	100½
24 Boston&Me 4½s 70	29¼	29	29⅛
11 Boston&Me 4s 60	69¼	69	69
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110	110	110
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104¾	104	104½
10 Buf R&P 57 st	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
6 Bush Term 5s 55	46¼	46	46¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107	107	107
4 Can Sou 5s 62	84½	84½	84½
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
5 Can Nat Ry4½s 51	98¾	98⅜	98⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2 Can Pac5s54	77¾	77¼	77¾
4 CanPac4½s46	84	84	84
10 CanPac 4s perp	59	59	59
4 Caro C&O 4s 65	106½	106½	106½
2 Carrier Cor 4½s Ges 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
25 Cen of Ga 5s-59 C	4	3¾	4¾
12 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	14	14	14
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	65	64¾	65
60 Cen Pac 5s 60	58	56⅞	56⅜
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76	75½	75½
9 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	18	17⅝	17⅝
3 Cen RRNJ 5s 81 veg	16	16	16
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85⅜	85	85
1 C&O 4½s 92	129	129	129
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104	103⅜	103⅜
5 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	104	104	104
6 Chi&Alton 3s 49	17⅞	17½	17½
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	85⅞	85¾	85⅝
14 CB&Q 4½s 77	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
14 CB&Q gen 4s 58	85¾	84¾	84¾
6 CB&Q 3½s III 49	93⅜	93	93⅜
1 Pew L & H 1st 6s 42	26	25⅝	26
2 ChGtWestPnc 4½s2038	36⅛	36	36½
3 ChGtWst4s 88	70¾	70⅜	70½
2 Chi I&L 5s 66	10¼	10	10
2 Chi I&L 4s 47	24	24	24
96 CMSP&P 5ac 5s 75	10	9	9¾
64 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
18 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	39	38⅛	38½
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38½	38⅛	38½
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	29½	29½	29½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
47 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15½	15½	15½
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	23¾	23¾	23¾
18 CRI&P 4½s 52A	13	13	13
14 CRI&P 4s 88	20¼	20½	20½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	11	11	11
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 ChUnSta 3¾s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Ch&Wind 4½s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93¼	93¼	93¼
13 CCC&StL 4½s 77	59¾	59	59¾
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	70½	70¼	70¼
5 Col F&I 5s 43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
32 Col&So 4½s 80	24¾	24¼	24¼
7 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 ColumG 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	106½	106½	106½
135 ComlMackinc 69 ww	43½	42	42½
2 ConnRivPow 3¾s 61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
12 Con Edis 3½s 56	105½	105½	105½
4 ConOilcv 3½s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 ConRys 4s 56	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
3 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	82	82	82
7 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107⅞	107	107⅞
1 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	105	105
12 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96⅞	96¼	96⅜
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	17	16⅜	16⅜
8 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	20	20	20
8 Curtis Pub 3s 55	99	99	99
57 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56⅛	55½	55½
69 D & R G 4s 36	14⅝	14¼	14½
7 D & R G West 5s 55	3	3	3
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
38 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜
2 Det Ed 3s 70	104½	104½	104½
5 Dow Cheb 2¼s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
74 Erie rfg 5s 67	24¾	24¼	24⅝
82 Erie rfg 5s 75	24⅜	24¼	24¾
39 Erie 1st 4s 96	93	92⅞	93
12 Erie gen lien 4s 96	53¼	52⅞	53¼
1 Erie cv 4s 53 A	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Erie & Jer 6s 55	94½	93¾	93¾
1 Pew L & H 1st 6s 42	103½	103⅛	103⅛
4 Firestone T&R 3½s '48	103	103	103
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	87¾	87½	87½
14 Goodrich 4¼s '56	106⅛	106	106
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	94	94	94
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	103	103¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
2 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	84¾	84⅝	84¾
4 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	48½	48½	48½
8 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	84	84	84
114 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	36	34⅞	35½
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44½	44½
9 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Ill Cen 3½s '52	45	45	45
11 Ill Cen 4s '52	48⅝	48½	48½
27 Ill Cen 4s '53	46⅛	46¼	46⅛
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47	47	47
100 Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 Ill Cen 5s '55	54¾	54⅝	54½
5 Ill Cen Sti 3½s '51 reg	46	46	46
39 IC&CBL&NO 5s '63 A	51	50¼	50¼
2 IC&CBL&NO 4½s '63	47½	46⅞	46⅞
21 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	75¾	75¾	75¾
7 Inland Stl 3¼ '61	103⅝	103½	103½
3 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	99	98¾	99
7 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
4 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 C	13¼	13¼	13¼
16 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	43	42	42⅝
19 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84	83⅝	83⅝
1 Int Paper 6s '55	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Int Paper 5s '47	104	104	104
58 Int T&T 4½s 52	44½	44⅛	44⅛
81 Int T&T 5s 55	48½	48	48⅜
14 James F&Clea 4s 59	55¼	55¼	55¼
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Keith (BF) 6s 46	101 21-32	101	21-32
7 Lac Gas 5s 42	94¾	94⅜	94¾
2 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	62½	62	62⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	65	65	65
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	92½	92½	92½
1 Iautaro Nit inc 75	28	28	28
5 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	96	96	96
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	70⅞	70¼	70⅜
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	45	45	45
13 Leh Val THerm 5s 54	48⅞	48½	48⅝
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	35⅞	35½	35⅝
21 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅝	31½	31½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅛	28¾	28¾
4 Leh Val Term 5s 51	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105⅝	105⅞	105⅞
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	125½	125½	125½
10 Long Dock 3¾s 50	95½	95¼	95½
12 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97⅜	97¼	97⅛
11 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87¼	87¼	87¼
9 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103½	103⅜	103½
2 Lou&N 4⅛s 2003	99	99	99
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	89	89	89
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104¼	104¼	104¾
3 L&N 3s 80 St L	88	88	88
1 Maine Cen 4s 45		80¼	80¼
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52½	52½	52½
2 Marion StShov 6s 47 st	95	95	95
1 Market St Ry 5s 48 st	74	74	74
18 McKees&Rob 5½s 50	112⅝	112¼	112¼
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	110	110	110
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	98½	98½	98½
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
6 Midland DR 5s 43	40	40	40
9 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	9¾	9¼	9¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	11½
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11½	11¼	11½
41 M-K-Tex 5s 50A	12¼	11¾	11⅞
48 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	14	13	13⅛
35 M-K-T-4½s 78	28½	28¼	28¼
6 M-K-T-1st 4s 90	40¾	40	40
24 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	27⅜	27	27
23 Mo Pac 5s 65A	24¾	24½	24½
1 Mo Pac 4s 65A ct	24	24	24
51 Mo Pac 5s 77F	24⅞	24¼	24¼
1 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	24	24	24
23 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24⅞	24½	24½
2 MonWPa St 4s 65	112½	112½	112½
16 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42⅜	42½	42⅜
18 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	39	38¾	38¾
1 Mor&Essex 3¾s 2000	42½	42½	42½
11 NashCha&StL 4s 78	71½	71¼	71¼
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
4 N Orl Term 4s 53	74¼	74	74¼
22 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	45⅝	44⅜	44⅜
12 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	45	44⅜	44⅜
4 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	42	41⅞	42
1 NY&GreenwdL5s46	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68⅜	68	68
41 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62	61¼	61½
19 NYC cn 4s 98	66	65⅞	65⅞
12 NYC 3½s 46	95¼	95⅛	95¼
28 NYC cv 3¼s 52	65¾	65	65
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	63½	63½	63½
14 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76⅞	76⅛	76½
14 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64⅞	64⅜	64⅜
3 NYCh&StL 4s 46	95	95	95
7 NYDockCo 4s 51	59	58¾	59
2 NYGELH&P 5s 48	120¾	120¾	120¾
1 NYGELH&P 4s 49	115¼	115¼	115¼
13 NYLE&WCoal 5½s 42	101	101	101
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	28⅞	28½	28¾
6 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	45⅝	45½	45⅝
10 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28	28	28
10 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6¾	6¼	6¼
2 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 NYRy6s 58 st	105¼	105¼	105½
3 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	3½	3½	3½
3 NiagFallsP 3½s 66	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	22¼	21¾	22¼
8 Norf Sou 5s'61 rgn ct	22¼	22	22¼
6 Norf & K 4s'96	126	126	126
4 Nor Am Co 4s'59	104	103⅞	103⅞
125 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	69½	69¾
1 Nor Pac 6s 1947 C	61½	61½	61½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	61½	61	61
4 Nor Pac 4½s' 2047	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜
24 Nor Pac 4s'97	78	77¾	77¾
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46⅛	46	46
3 Nor Sta Power 3½s'67	109¼	109	109
2 Ogden&LCha 4s'48	7	7	7
4 Ohio Ed 4s'65	107⅛	107	107
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	109½	109½	109½
1 OklahmaG&E 3¾s'66	109	109	109
8 OreRR & Nav 4s'46	110	110	110
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
4 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110⅜	110½	110½
4 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112⅜	112½	112½
15 Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	85½	85¼	85½
1 Pen Co 4s 52 E	107	107	107
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106	106	106
6 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	103¾	103⅜	103¾
7 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	109	109	109
7 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	113	113	113
5 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	121½	121½	121½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅜	106⅛	106¾
21 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	95⅜	95⅛	95½
7 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102½	102½	102½
7 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103	102½	102½
2 Pen RR 4s 48	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96	96	96
24 Pen RR 3½s 52	91	91	91
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	115½	115½	115½
3 Peoria & East 4s 60	49	49	49
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	79½	79¼	79¼
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	69	69	69
3 Phila Co 5s 67	106	106	106
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110	110	110

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
28 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
24 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	21¼	20¾	21⅛
5 Philippine Ry 4s 37	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
6 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 PCC & StL 5s 70A	110¾	110⅝	110¾
2 PCC & Stl 4s 77	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 PCC & Stl 4s F 53	112	112	112
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	103	103	103
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	99⅞	100
10 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	96	85⅝	85¾
4 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	55¼	55	55¼
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	55⅞	55½	55⅞
29 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	80¾	80⅝	80½
5 PubSve No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¼	109¾
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
32 Rio Or West 1st 4s 39	46⅝	46	46
4 Ri Ark & La 4½s 34	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
8 RiLPub Svc 5s 59	74¼	74	74¼
18 St L & F 5s 50 B	14¼	14	14
18 St L S F 4½s 78	15	14⅞	14⅞
2 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	14½	14½	14½
79 St L S F 4s 50 A	13½	13¼	13¼
8 St L SW 5s 52	28¾	28¾	28¾
12 St L SW rfg 5s 90	18	18	18
9 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75¾	75¼	75¼
1 St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	11	11	11
19 SA&A Pass 4s 43	93¼	92⅝	93
6 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
8 Sea A L 6s 45 st	7¼	7¼	7¼
19 Sea AL 4s 50 st	37		
5 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	3⅞	3¾	3¾
17 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97¼	97½
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	46	46	46
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 So Bell T&T 3½s 62	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
33 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55¾	55	55⅝
41 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55¼	54½	54½
120 So Pac 4½s 69	55½	54⅞	54⅞
12 So Pac cn 4½s 55	70¾	70¼	70¼
24 So Pac clt 4s 49	52½	52¼	52⅜
6 So Pac 3¾s 46	70	69¾	69¾
55 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57	56⅝	56⅝
2 South Ry 6⅔s 56	88½	88	88½
5 South Ry gen 5s 56	84	84	84
16 South Ry gen 4s 56	65¾	65⅜	65½
8 Stand Oil NJ 3¾s 53	104⅝	104½	104⅝
20 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105	104½	105
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	111	111	111
16 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
13 Tex Corp 3s 68	105½	105¼	105½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	107	107	107
1 Tex &2Pac 5s 77B	75¼	75¼	75¼
10 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Third Ave 4s 60	56	56	56
1 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	94½	94½	94½
1 T St L & W 4s 50	78	78	78
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Union Oil Cal 5s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	103⅞	104
5 Un Pac 3½s 71	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	85⅝	85½	85½
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	95¾	95¼	95¾
4 U S Steel 1.75s 46	101	101	101
10 U S Steel 1.95s 48	101	101	101
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	103¾	103⅝	103¾
1 Utah Pow&Lt 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
1 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
3 Va Ir C&C 5s 49	58½	57½	57½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	13¼	13¼	13¼
23 Rome 6½s 52	58¾	58⅜	58⅜
2 Sao Paul Cty 6½s 57	11	11	11
8 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	49	48¼	48¼
9 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	16½	16½	16½
5 Sydney 5½s 55	65	65	65
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	20½	20½	20½
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	41	41	41
8 Yokohama 6s 61	41¼	41	41

Bond Sales (in Dollars)

Total today, 4,985,000; previous day, 8,-395,050; week ago, 14,590,600; year ago, 12,-420,875; two years ago, 5,252,900; Jan. 1 to date, 869,630,075; year ago, 643,447,225; two years ago, 651,161,175.

Foreign Bonds

4 Antioquia 7s 45 B	7½	7½	7½
2 Antioquia 7s 45 C	7½	7½	7½
1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	7½	7½	7½
2 Antioquia 2d 7s 57	7	7	7
4 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60	60	60
5 Argentine 4s 72 Aug	60	60	60
4 Australia 4½s 56	50½	50⅜	50½
2 Belgium 7s 55	70	70	70
2 Belgium 6½s 49	70	70	70
1 Belg 6s 55 wd	68	68	68
1 Brazil 8s 41	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
1 Brazil 6½s 26-57	16½	16½	16½
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16½	16½	16½
4 Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	18¾	18¼	18¼
10 Buen Ai 4s 36	38⅞	38¾	38¾
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	47	47	47
3 Buen A 4⅜s Apr	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
36 Canada 4s 60	97½	97¼	97½
12 Canada 3¼s 61	90	89⅞	89¾
2 Canada 3s 63	87¾	87½	87½
1 Canada 3s 67	87½	87½	87½
8 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62asd	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile 6s 61 Feb	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
3 Denmark 6s 42	51	51	51
1 Den 4½s 62 wd	50	50	50
9 French 7s 49	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Ger Gov 7s 49	9	9	9
2 GtConElPJap6½s50	63½	63½	63½
5 Haiti 6s 52	50¼	50¼	50¼
2 Japan 6½s 54	62	61	62
7 Japan5½s 65	47½	47	47½
8 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	63¼	63¼	63¼
8 Mex 6s asd 33	5⅞	5½	5⅞
1 Mex 4s 05 asd 54	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
10 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
3 Mex Pub Wks 6s 52	20	20	20
2 Minas er 6½s 58	9¾	9¼	9¾
1 Norway 6s 44 wd	55	55	55
1 Norway 6s 43 wd	55	55	55
11 Norway 4½s 65	32	31⅞	32
2 Peru 7s 59	7¼	7¼	7¼
58 Peru 1st 6s 60	7	7	7
43 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	7⅛	7	7⅛
2 Queensld 7s 41	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 Queensld 6s 47	65¼	65	65
13 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	7	7	7
5 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Rome 6½s 52	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Sao

Complete 1,600-Mile Hike

Wide World

Ed Borders and Butch

University of Alaska junior and his husky dog, who recently arrived in Seattle, Wash., after completing a 1,600-mile hike over the route of the proposed international highway from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Hazelton, British Columbia. Mr. Borders said the route appeared to be feasible for the suggested highway.

Fireside Chat Is Expected To Define Policy in War

Continued from Page 1

ing fortnight will give it better timing and the fact that he will now deliver it in the more familiar, comfortable circumstances of the White House fireside indicates that he wishes to speak directly to the American people without a formal personal audience separating him from his radio listeners.

The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Western Hemisphere Nations whom Mr. Roosevelt would have addressed tonight will be invited to the White House to hear his fireside talk, but the important difference is that instead of Mr. Roosevelt addressing a diplomatic audience with the Nation listening he will be addressing the Nation with a very diplomatic audience listening.

Press Conference Canceled

For the third time in eight days President Roosevelt this morning canceled his regular press conference to remain in his residential quarters at the White House, but assurances were given that the President is "in great shape" and is only acquiescing to the request of his doctor that he take another day of relative rest.

While freeing himself from the necessity of going to the Executive Offices to meet 150 to 200 correspondents, Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Alantic Fleet, in his White House study.

It is Admiral King who as Atlantic Commander has control of the present patrol operations which under Mr. Roosevelt's orders extend far out into the Atlantic and very possibly into European combat zones.

The President's Speech

The official word of the cancellation of the Wednesday night speech was given by Stephen T. Early, White House Press Secretary, who stressed that the President had never intended to make any statement of "world-shattering" importance.

Mr. Early, however, attributed the marked build-up which had surrounded the President's scheduled and now deferred address to "reports from abroad" but it appears simpler and more reasonable to attribute the build-up to the strong appeals and hints given by his own Cabinet members in a whole series of public appearances during the past 10 days in which the Secretaries of State, Navy, War, Agriculture and Commerce have all spoken gravely and warningly.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, appearing before the Society of Military Engineers here last night, continued to address the Nation in the same vein. He made it quite clear that in his judgment—and there is no reason to believe that he is speaking out of turn—the decision which the United States must now make goes beyond convoys, a subject which, incidentally, he discussed by name for the first time. He said that relatively the questions of convoys is minor.

Effective Aid

"The decision we have to make is far more fundamental," he declared.

"We are committed to victory for the democratic forces. We must make what we do effective, or fail, and fail disastrously.

"All that America is waiting for tonight is the word to go forward. We've made our choice to aid Britain.

"It is barely possible," Mr. Knox asserted, "under modern conditions of warfare, when the danger is three-dimensional, the convoys are not the answer.

"Perhaps we have to find and develop a new defense to get the goods safely to Britain."

The United States, he pointed out, had three choices when the war broke out: surrender to the aggressor, "Chinese-Wall" isolationism, or the "use of force to scare off or defeat the aggressors." And, he added, the Nation made its choice when it amended the neutrality laws, when it passed the Lend-Lease Law, when it moved to seize Axis shipping in American ports for the benefit of the British.

These were steps in the right direction, Mr. Knox said, but, he warned, "we cannot fight half a battle."

"Let's make our opposition felt at whatever price it may mean," he urged.

Latin-American relations again today played a prominent part in defense activities. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, welcomed to Washington Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, and announced the resumption of negotiations for reciprocal trade agreements with both Argentina and Uruguay.

Both events underline the importance which the United States attaches to western hemisphere solidarity. Señor Ruiz-Guinazu, who is en route to his homeland from Europe, will have extensive conferences with American officials while in Washington.

Previous conversations with Argentina and Uruguay two years ago looking forward to a new trade treaty failed to bring agreement but preliminary discussions recently have now led up to a satisfactory resumption of negotiations.

Public hearings on the proposed pacts will start on June 23 but the committee for reciprocity information has requested that all views of interested parties be submitted to the committee by June 12.

Increase in Trade

Trade with Argentina and Uruguay has steadily mounted in recent months principally because the national defense program has brought demands for raw materials.

On the list of Argentine products on which the United States may grant import concessions are preserves, pickled or salted fish, cheese, grapes, plums, pears, flaxseed, corned beef hash, broom corn, wools, hides, cattle skins and footwear.

The list for Uruguay includes flaxseed, wools, hides, tallow and glycerin.

Confidence was expressed today that President Roosevelt's goal of 2,000,000 tons of emergency shipping for war service principally in the Atlantic, will be reached by mid-June.

The special aid-to-the-democracies shipping pool will include most of the idle foreign ships to be shortly acquired with congressional approval, six new merchantmen which the Maritime Commission now announces will be completed in 30 days and several cargo vessels now engaged in intercoastal trade.

Educators Urged to Build Faith in Nation's High Destiny

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 13—"Build in Americans a faith in their Nation's destiny as a world power for peace and justice—back this at home by safeguarded civil liberties, jobs for returned draftees, and schools and housing for crowded defense communities—and you need not fear for the American democracy's morale throughout the long pull to come."

This message a panel of experts busy with the problems of education in the defense emergency gave to the Sixteenth Annual Session of the American Association for Adult Education at the Thayer Hotel here, yesterday and this morning.

They also put to adult educators across the Nation the challenge to define American national purposes and ideals so that youth will abandon defeatism, and men in training camps, workers in defense towns, and all Americans will find unity and certainty of national purpose.

Field Representatives Report

Two field representatives of the Association, Charles A. Hogan and Herbert C. Hunsaker, told this morning of their "Lewis and Clark" expedition covering more than two thirds of the States, mapping the tasks of adult education and assisting in regional conferences on "education and defense," in 14 centers from New England to the Pacific Northwest.

Speakers addressing delegates or participating in the Round Tables thus far, included Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-ordinator, Federal Security Agency; Frederick Osborn, Chairman, Joint Army and Navy Commission on Welfare and Recreation; Dr. Hans Simons, Chairman of the New School for Social Research; Doctors N. L. Engelhardt and Lyman Bryson, Professors of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University; J. E. Sproul, National Y. M. C. A. Program Director, and E. A. Corbett, Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Educators, Mr. Taft said, might well emulate a group of Washington officials who, before a recent informal round table, sought to fashion a program of democratic objectives which would mean as much today as President Wilson's 14 points meant to world peoples in 1919. Walter Lippmann, he recalled, had said that education has progressively removed from its agenda two bulwarks of Western civilization, first, the emphasis on the Greek tradition of free, reasonable men; second, the emphasis on the Jewish-Christian tradition of morals by which such men live. These, Mr. Taft held, must be restored.

Youth's Cynicism Cited

"The motivation that would make our defense program successful is the feeling that we are all part of a great Nation moving forward to a great destiny," he added, "going to war if the alternative to war is worse, and cherishing our freedoms. We must realize our destiny as one of the great world powers, responsible for enforcing peace on a frontier where the rustlers up to now have the whip hand."

Mr. Osborn, while praising the exceptional morale in the new United States Army, warned that civilian morale, and especially that of the American youth, was the danger spot. He and other speakers stressed the cynical attitude of youth to the world their elders have builded, its systems of government and business.

"It's our fault they are uncertain," he continued. "For 20 years we have laughed at our high purposes in entering the first World War and we have criticized our religions and our systems of living. Now we suddenly find ourselves believing in the Christian ideal of the brotherhood of man, in the right of mankind to progress the world over, and in our Bill of Rights. Out of this can't we fashion a national ideal and morale which we can hold before our youth?"

Morale, speakers at the Round Table session yesterday held, includes a firm conviction of the need for preserving the guarantees of free speech, religion, and other points of the Bill of Rights, even those which a wartime emergency temporarily suspended.

U. S. Won't Seize Radio—Fly

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13 (AP)—James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, told the National Association of Broadcasters today that "there is no present foreseeable emergency which would result in the Government's taking over the broadcasting industry."

To the Association, which is attempting to iron out an internal dispute over monopoly charges, Mr. Fly made his statement, saying, "only in view of certain dire forebodings which have come recently from monopolistically controlled sources in the industry."

"These men," he said in a prepared address to the annual convention, "to divert attention from the fact of monopolistic control in their hands, conjure up insistently the bogey man of Government operation."

(The Communications Commission recently issued an order, based on an investigation it made into alleged monopoly in the radio field, which would make NBC give up one of its two networks within 90 days and impose other restrictions on network affiliations.

(Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, said the order was "usurpation of power which has no justification in law and menaces the freedom of the American system of broadcasting." William S. Paley, President of Columbia Broadcasting System, said the regulations struck a blow "at freedom of the air.")

(The Mutual Broadcasting System praised the order.)

Monopolistic control of radio, Mr. Fly said, might be "disastrous" for the nation.

"Suppose," he declared, "that groups exercising a tremendous degree of control over 97 per cent of the Nation's total night time broadcasting power should decide that the public interest required the suppression of statements by the Republican Party, or the Democratic Party, or any other party.

"The very survival of our free democratic institutions—which is what national defense in its broadest aspects means—is at stake."

Vice-President Wallace, in a speech from Washington, told the broadcasters the American defense effort in the next six months "may easily make the entire difference between peace and war for the United States."

He also urged them to make it clear that the news they disseminate from Europe is censored.

"Everyone knows that news from abroad is censored, so that even what is said by American reporters is cut down to a pattern that represents the plan of the censorship," he declared. "I believe it is worth while to emphasize continually the purpose of the governments that have colored our news." He added:

"The Nazi Government is lying even when it lets an American reporter tell a fact that is a true fact, because its purpose is to make Americans believe that Germany has already won the war and that we may as well quit. The pattern of truth and lies that comes out of Germany adds up to a planned attack on our security. We all know that."

The Mutual Broadcasting System, smallest of the three major radio networks, today threatened to withdraw from the association.

The threatened split resulted from Mutual's claims that N. A. B. executive officers were "not acting in the interest of all elements of the industry."

The board responded with a vote of confidence for its officers and renewed the contract of Mr. Miller, as President, for a two-year period.

Mutual's disagreement with the N. A. B. was brought to a head by Mr. Miller's recent adverse comment on the network's submission to its affiliates of a tentative agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers and his criticism of the Federal Communications Commission monopoly report.

Mutual will return the "Ascap" music to its network at 9 o'clock tonight (C. S. T.).

U. S. Air Forces In Ireland Urged

FRENCH LICK, Ind., May 13 (AP)—Alvin M. Owsley of Indianapolis, former United States Minister to Denmark, Rumania, and Eire, asserted here the American air force should be sent at once to a "peaceful occupation" of Ireland.

"The Irish will trust us where they do not trust the British," he said in an address to the Indiana Gas Association.

Mr. Owsley, Past National Commander of the American Legion, said if England fell four Central or South American countries would have Nazi Governments, but he did not identify the countries.

Mr. Owsley predicted the United States would be convoying supplies to Britain "within a week."

Eliminate Stimson, Knox—La Follette

PITTSBURGH, May 13 (AP)—Philip F. La Follette said last night President Roosevelt should eliminate Secretaries Henry L. Stimson and Frank Knox from the Cabinet because they were attempting to "frighten and terrorize the American people into a war they do not want."

The former Wisconsin Governor, in an address prepared for delivery to an America First Committee rally, described the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as "two Republican jokers running wild in the New Deal."

Mr. La Follette said the "President's course should be clear. He should at once eliminate from his Cabinet those gentlemen who are publicly urging him to break his pledges to our people. He should at once make clear to our own people and to Britain that he intends to keep our aid 'short of war.'"

Pay Rather Than Leaves Must Be Called 'Raise'

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The office of Wage-Hour Administrator Philip B. Fleming today advised employers in defense industries who are planning to give workers added pay if they forego vacations, to enter the added compensation on their pay roll records as a temporary increase in pay.

The Office of Production Management has approved the program of pay instead of vacations, in key defense occupations.

Clipper Plane Delivery Speed Record Claimed

SEATTLE, Wash., May 13 (AP)—The Boeing Aircraft Company claims a new record for speedly delivery of a commercial airplane.

The third of a series of new Clipper ships being built for Pan-American Airlines was launched in Elliott Bay Saturday, underwent its first test flight Sunday and was delivered to the airline yesterday.

General Alarm

ST. ELMO, Ill. (AP)—This city's newly elected City Council is complaining on these grounds:

It said it found the municipality $13,000 in debt and all of next year's $9,000 tax income already spent in the form of anticipation warrants.

And—businessmen had to sign a note so that the finance company wouldn't take away the city's new fire truck.

General Classified

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(Continued.)

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Middle-aged experienced woman as cook, general housework; 2 children; good, moderate wages; near Norwalk, Conn. Write Box C-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Experienced parlor maid-waitress, neat, interested; references. Write Box P-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 514 West 114th St.—Overlooking campus; comfortable home, business, professional women; kitchen privileges; $4.50-$8.00. KING (Apt. 42).

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Corner studio, private bath, 3 windows, large closets; ideal location; business people; evenings-Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT (N. Y. C. references) will open her Maine home to conservative author-employer; scenic, cool; car. Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse, companion desires position, assist light housekeeping; references. Write Box V-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

FOR GIRLS 10-16 YEARS. A personally supervised vacation for Christian Scientists at Bald Hill Farm in the heart of the White Mountains; farm opportunities, hiking, mountain climbing, picnicking, berrying, woodcraft, gardening, swimming. Inquire Covin, Kirkland 1212, Cambridge, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES

DUXBURY
The Right Environment
Summer and all-the-year homes in this charming community. Very few localities offer a feature so attractive to parents seeking ideal conditions for their children as the beautiful land-locked Duxbury Bay. Golf, yachting. Low tax rate.

Summer Rentals from $200 Upward

For Sale or Rent—An early Cape house of 8 rooms and bath; gas kitchen; waterfront location. Rental $500.

For Sale or Rent Furnished—A delightful summer home, all modern improvements, 6 master's rooms, 2 maids' rooms, tennis court. Rent $750 for season.

For Sale — Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

SUMMER RENTALS

ADIRONDACKS housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach; tourists. CAMP BRUSH, Fourth Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler. Tel. Milfield 217.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS — Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon Ellerbeck Road

GLASGOW — Superior accommodation, large bright rooms well furnished; modern; garden. MRS. BLYTH, 5, Eastwood Ave., Giffneck.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers) Address: 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (Near)
BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road Ferndown, Dorset Phone Northbourne 28

BOURNEMOUTH
GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON. Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANgham 2679

LONDON
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds
CENTRAL HEATING, RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS
Reduced Rates
Tel. Liv. 2585

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	Y	E	S		S	P	A	I	N
O		E	L	K		M	E	T		O
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N	A	X	O	S		N	I	C	H	E

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND
(Continued.)

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
198 Cromwell Road, S. W. 5
WES. 2828
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms, with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Special terms during the present situation. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

London, 'BEAUMONT,' 17, Princes Square, Bayswater, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water every room from 45/-.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort
Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain
SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel—Central heating, gas fires, H. and C. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

England

ACCRINGTON

TRY TIPPING'S THE GROCER
for Service and Quality
192 Blackburn Road
and 50 Abbey Street
Tel. 2285

CHAS. PICKUP
MEN'S WEAR
HAT SPECIALIST
90, Blackburn Road, Accrington

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
Now Proceeding
BARGAINS in all departments
8-12 Church Street Accrington Tel. 2568

BIRKENHEAD

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND EVENING GOWNS
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food **SELLERS**

A regular service
of reliable qualities
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel. 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

For
MODERN DECORATIONS
call
JOHN LEAVER & SONS
(T. Brennand)
72, Blakey Moor, Blackburn. Ph. 5181

BOLTON

Silver Ware and Cut Glass
Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than Beautiful Silver or Fine Cut Glass.
Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.
PRESTON'S Ltd.
BOLTON

John Read
BOOKS and STATIONERY
11 NEWPORT ST, BOLTON
BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD.

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

ELECTRICITY
We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical
INSTALLATIONS
Industrial Work and Private Houses
POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
WOODHEAD ROAD Phone 10444

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished
IN MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64, MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

ABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (6 LINES)

ENGLAND

CHESTER

OVER 81 YEARS OF SERVICE
SATISFACTION and
GOOD VALUE
DENSONS
FASHIONS and FURNISHINGS
CHESTER and DENBIGH

DERBY

For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try
IRONGATE STORES LTD.
GROCERS
and PROVISION DEALERS
39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HALIFAX

J. COLLINSON & CO. LTD.
8 SILVER STREET, HALIFAX
PHONE 4447
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and
Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Gentlemen's Tailors, Hosiers and Hatters
Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2, Crown Street, Halifax 'Phone 2854

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) *James St.
NEWBY'S
(Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.)
FISH, GAME and POULTRY
Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See the Newest Notions in Shoes
AT
Shaw & Hallas Ltd
HIGH GRADE BOOTMAKERS
JOHN WILLIAM ST. HUDDERSFIELD

H. ROBINSON & SON
High Class Grocers
Cloth Hall Street and
Westbourne Road, Marsh
Goods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25-30 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel.: 29084—2 lines
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS
(Prop. L. & Y. Stationery Co. Ltd.)
for GOOD PRINTING and all Office Sundries
38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10
Telephone 25377

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

LIVERPOOL

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

ENGLAND

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
For The Things that are DIFFERENT

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP
Macks and Raincoats
ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT
Hand Worked Lingerie,
Lace, Linens, Wools
8 Park Road St. Annes-on-Sea
Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"Eversoft" Upholstery
"Honest Under the Cover"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms
Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

Richards GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
Late of 20, Old Millgate
BUSINESS NOW OPENED AT
9, Hanging Ditch
Corn Exchange Manchester

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

RAEPER & PLOWMAN
(Late Herbert Harrison Limited)
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
Tailors
The House for Clothes of Quality and Distinction
71 Mosley Street, Manchester

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65 DEANSGATE (Bla 3720)
Good Meats — Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
Devonshire Afternoon Tea 1/, High Tea 1/6
Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc., are on sale at the Counter
This Is NOW THE ONLY ADDRESS

MANSFIELD

JOHN BETTISON
Jeweller and Silversmith
Market Place
Mansfield, Notts.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
No Extra Charges
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34548

Enid Gown Specialist
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tn. Jn. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM
MARSDENS GROCERIES
for FINE QUALITY

ENOCH STEPHENS
Painter and Decorator
86 Harrington Drive, Nottingham
Phone 2069
Notice of proposed work will be appreciated

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
SUNBLINDS and inside blinds for Shop, House, Factory and Public Buildings. Phone 75478.

OLDHAM
J. A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKS-STATIONERY
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE
K SHOES FOR EXTRA VALUE
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

Painter and Decorator
S. A. WRIGHT
49, Spotland Road, Rochdale
Tel. 3079.

For Ladies' Wear
BUDGE and AUBREY
89 and 91 Drake Street, Rochdale
Tel. 2296

Gowns for Day and Evening Wear
CLEGG & ROLLANS, Ltd.
21, Drake Street Tel. 2779
Ensembles and Suits

SCARBOROUGH
F. GREATHEAD
ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER
9 Huntress Row Phone 775
Electrical and Wireless Accessories

SHEFFIELD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAULKS Famed Shoe Service
Agencies for Well Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.

T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

SOUTHPORT
BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

ENGLAND
YORK
CENTRAL HEATING
(All systems)
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
St. Michael's Chambers, Spurriergate
Tel. 3934

Scotland
GLASGOW
A. GARDNER & SON LIMITED
Established 1832
The Leading Furnishing House—of Scotland
We hold immense stocks in all Departments. Enquiries and inspection invited
Estimates Free
36, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

SCOTLAND
■ SCOTTISH WOOLLENS
■ REAL HAND WOVEN HARRIS TWEEDS
■ COSTUME CLOTHS
■ TRAVELLING RUGS ALL CLAN TARTANS
■ FINEST CASHMERE, SHETLAND KNITWEAR AND SCARVES
■ HIGHLAND OUTFITS.
SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33 ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 3511.

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
The Furriers
241 Sauchiehall Street,
'Phone: Douglas 2389

ELECTRICAL
Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps, etc., supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

ALEXANDER SCOTT LTD.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
109 Buchanan Street

ELECTRIC CLOCKS
of all descriptions

The Laundry of Quality
The CATHKIN LAUNDRY
Giffen & Bissett, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St., Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr.
5 Gilmour St., Paisley

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

Telephone: Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
Jas. M. Galloway David S. Lee
Artistic House Furnishers
335, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

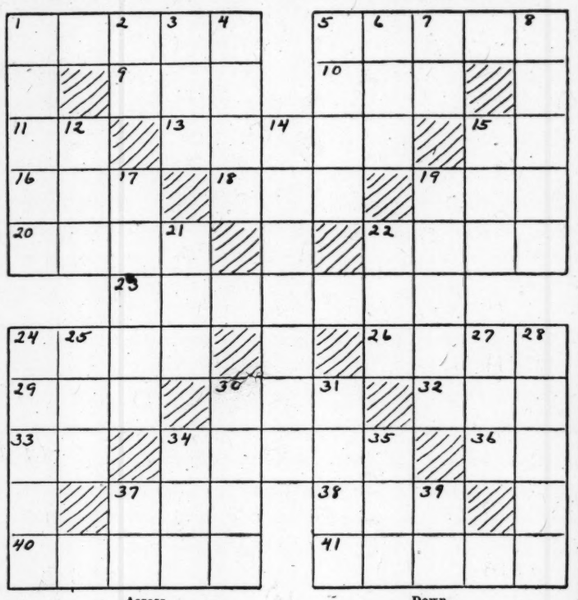
A. McVEY
Millinery, Coats, Gowns, and Two-Piece Suits
Distinctive and Original Styles at Moderate Prices
701 Pollokshaws Road, S. I.
Phone Pollok 1437

HELENSBURGH
Typewriting and Copying Office
THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU
88 West Clyde Street Tel. 95
HELENSBURGH
Depot for New and Rebuilt Typewriters—Ribbons, Carbons, etc.

Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Well-known American Negro tenor
5—What country occupies most of Iberian Peninsula?
9—What is largest existing deer in Europe?
10—Encountered.
11—What is symbol for rubidium?
13—What is a city and health resort of South Carolina?
15—Pair (abbr.)
16—To scatter seed.
18—What is a marble to be used as a shooter?
19—A snare.
20—What do you call the departure of a player from the stage?
22—What is a parable or allegory?
23—What do you call the seeds of flax?
24—Hard, tough greenish silicate used for making ornaments, etc.
26—Pith of a matter is called what?
29—Exist.
30—Single unit is what?
32—To ventilate.
33—What is a measure equal to half a quart (abbr.)?
34—What is strass?
36—What is an artificial language?
37—What is a morsel left at a meal?
38—Aged.
40—What is largest island of Cyclades?
41—Recess in a wall is what?

Down

1—Animal possessing speed and strength
2—What is a Biblical pronoun?
3—What is highest note of gamut?
4—What is a brief comic sketch included in a dramatic performance?
5—What is one of most expert divers of all ducks?
6—Female swan is what?
7—Near.
8—If you were in Springfield, Ill., in what direction would you travel to reach Peoria?
12—A container.
14—Natives of Sunflower State are what?
15—Pamper.
17—Who was author of "A Woman of No Importance"?
19—Who is the flower girl in "Last Days of Pompeii"?
21—To bind.
22—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
24—Scenes of "Madame Butterfly" are laid where?
25—Craft.
27—What is a baronet's title?
28—What is a topical head or heading?
30—What would you feed I Down?
31—What school gave its name to a kind of jacket?
34—For the affirmative side.
35—What was first name of Whitney, American inventor?
37—Very strong beast of burden.
39—District of Columbia (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Opposition

"Mother, I can't thread this needle."

"Why, son?"

"Every time I get the thread near the eye, it blinks."—Home & Food.

Less Expensive

Dad: "But you can't marry that young man. He only earns fifteen dollars a week."

Daughter: "I know, Dad, but time goes so much faster when you love one another."

Misses Every Time

Amateur Golfer: "What seems to be my difficulty?"

Golf Pro: "You're too near the ball after you swing."

The Proposal

He: "I want you to help me spend my salary."

She: "I thought I was doing that."

"No, no! I mean for ever and ever."

"Oh, it won't take me as long as that."

A Verse for Today . . .

But the stranger that dwelleth with you shall be unto you as one born among you, and thou shalt love him as thyself; for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt: I am the LORD *your God.*—LEV. 19:34.

Vocations

Campus Shots

Several high schoolboys—camera fans—earn a part of their hobby expenses by acting as campus photographers. Whenever a scholastic athletic event takes place, these amateur photographers are on hand to take pictures of some of the participating student-athletes. The boys then develop the negatives, make a print of each worthwhile picture in the roll, and sell them to participants of the athletic event, who are usually eager to buy "shots" of themselves "in action." By utilizing miniature cameras the hobbyists do not have to invest any great amount of money in the film.

Usually the customers wish to have enlargements made from the rather small 36-exposure-roll size film, and this the student photographer does (at additional cost, depending upon the size of the enlargements) if he himself has an enlarger.

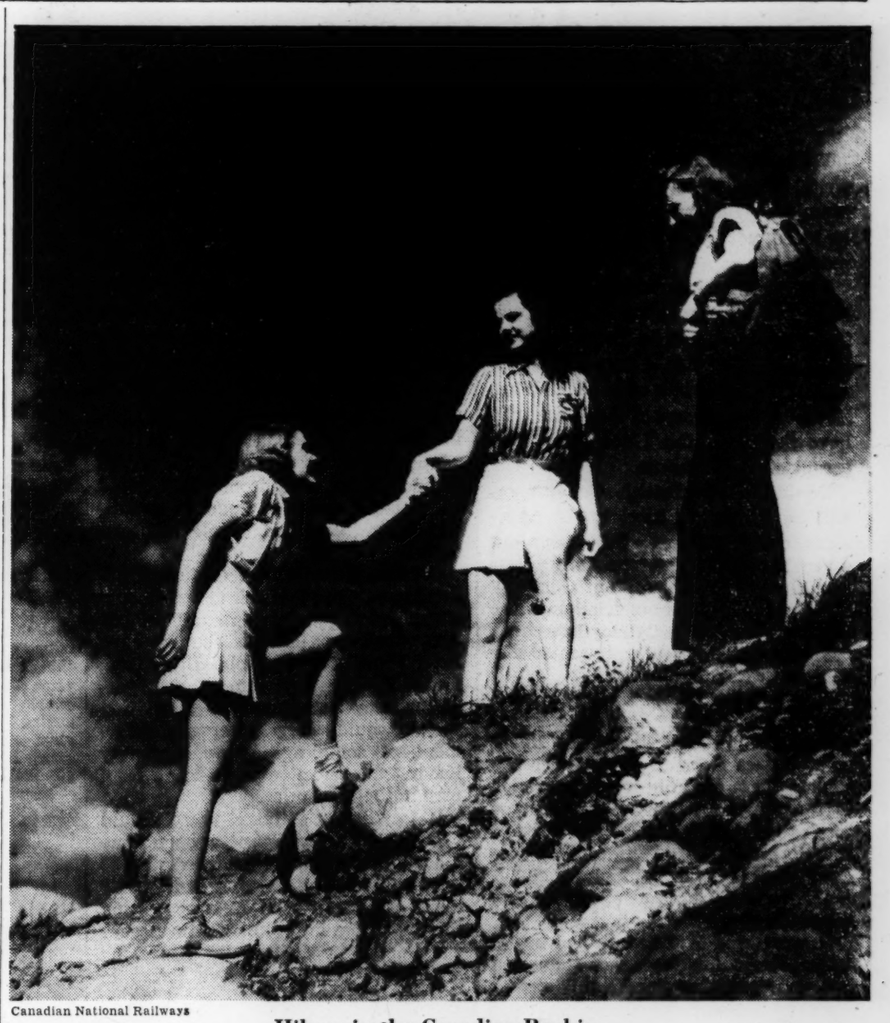
Reasonable prices are charged for this work, both fan and customer ending up invariably pleased with the transaction.—T. T., South Gate, Calif.

Party Fun

Canal Boat Handicap

Divide players into two teams which are lined up at a starting point. At a signal, one player from each team puts his feet into a pair of shoe boxes and ties a shoe string around each box across the instep of his foot. Then he scuffles toward the goal and back again, hurdling a footstool and a small chair en route. On returning to the starting line, he unties the shoe strings and drops them into one of the boxes, ready for the next player. Except when tying and untying shoestrings, no player may touch the boxes with his hands. Getting over the hurdles is the major problem, and the source of chief amusement to the watchers.

The first team to finish is the winning team, of course. Don't expect the boxes to be usable, after the game!



Canadian National Railways

Hikers in the Canadian Rockies

Jasper National Park offers many trails to the amateur as well as the experienced hiker and climber. For experts, Jasper has hundreds of peaks upon whose crests no person has yet set foot.

Brevities

Detroit News: For the old folks, the Roosevelt children are coming to represent a heavy investment in wedding presents alone.

Brandon Sun: People have more interest in you than you think. Just wait until something happens that you don't want known.

Milwaukee Journal: In the completely mechanized army on the move, we must assume they prepare tomorrow's hash in a transit mixed concrete machine.

The New Yorker: The motor industry offers us an opportunity to make sacrifices in the interest of national defense. We shall be asked to get along for a while with those funny old 1942 models.

Daily Quotation

CRIME and punishment grow out of one stem. Punishment is a fruit that, unsuspected, ripens within the flower of the pleasure which concealed it.—EMERSON.

The Successful Way

Good luck will help a man over a ditch if he jumps hard enough.

A man doesn't know his strength until he realizes his weakness.

Let every man strive to add a good name to his other capital.

It is an easy conscience and not an easy bed that brings the most restful sleep.

Success doesn't just happen. It is organized, pre-empted, captured, by concentrated common sense

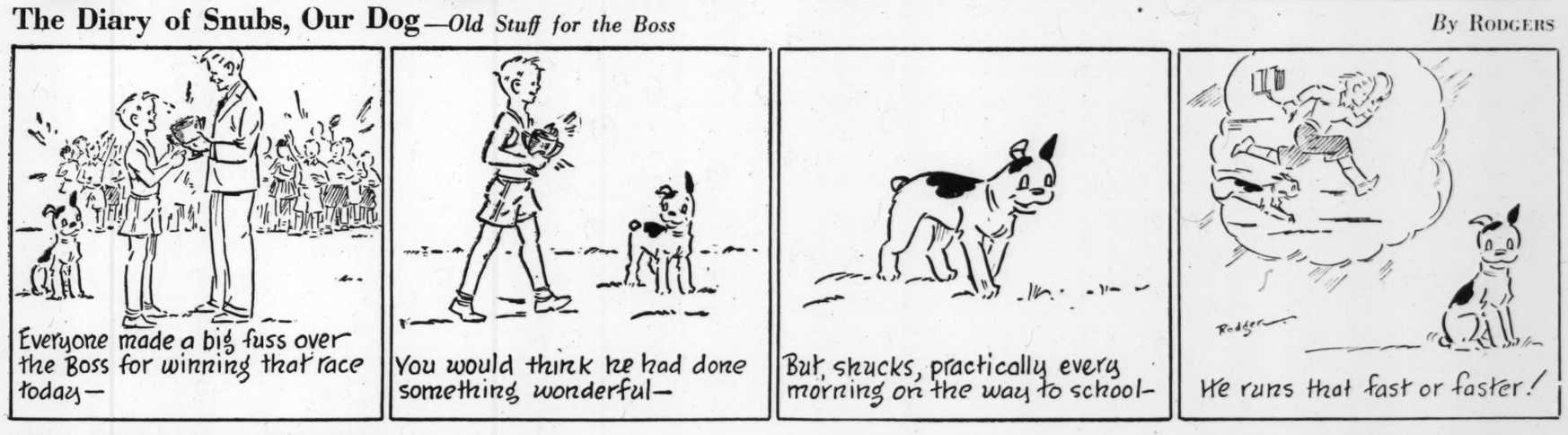
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Oops!*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE DOING ?
PRACTICING! I'm GOING TO WALK A ROPE ACROSS NIAGARA FALLS
I'M GOING TO WALK A ROPE ACROSS....
WHAT ?
NIAGARA.
WELL.. THAT IS.... NOT RIGHT AWAY...!

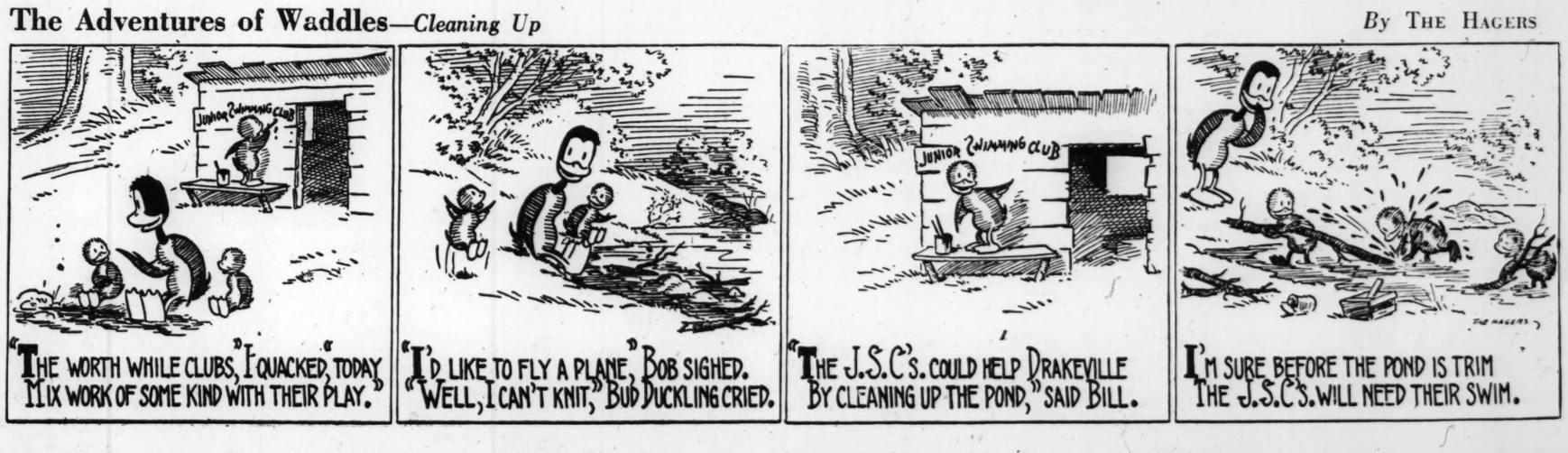
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Old Stuff for the Boss*

By RODGERS


Everyone made a big fuss over the Boss for winning that race today—
You would think he had done something wonderful—
But, shucks, practically every morning on the way to school—
He runs that fast or faster!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cleaning Up*

By THE HAGERS


JUNIOR SWIMMING CLUB
"THE WORTH WHILE CLUBS," I QUACKED, TODAY "MIX WORK OF SOME KIND WITH THEIR PLAY."
"I'D LIKE TO FLY A PLANE," BOB SIGHED. "WELL, I CAN'T KNIT," BUD DUCKLING CRIED.
"THE J.S.C.'S. COULD HELP DRAKEVILLE BY CLEANING UP THE POND," SAID BILL.
I'M SURE BEFORE THE POND IS TRIM THE J.S.C.'S. WILL NEED THEIR SWIM.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rudolf Hess

Will some Shakespeare of tomorrow write, "Hess was the noblest Nazi of them all"? History may conclude that he loved, not Hitler less, but Germany more.

The known circumstances in which Rudolf Hess parachuted to British soil indicate his acts to be those not only of a sane man but a very deliberate one. Berlin may talk of hallucinations. But few of the scores of thousands who have fled from the Third Reich will accept his act as insane.

Doubtless the British Government will be more than alert to the possibility of a Nazi ruse. Still there are several possible reasons why Hess should seek to escape from Germany at this time. Rumors of friction in the German Army recently may have been symptoms of a more deeply seated discontent in Nazi circles.

Hess was third in the Nazi succession. Companion of Hitler in prison, amanuensis in the writing of "Mein Kampf,"—as German humor surreptitiously put it, the Führer's "nursemaid"—Hess appears to have remained true to all that Hitler once seemed to stand for. His eulogies of his Führer leave no doubt that Hess thought him the selfless hero required to awaken and preserve Germany.

If something of the truth had begun to penetrate into the Nazi-shadowed temperament of a sincere follower—a "faithful dog"—such as Hess is reputed to have been, this latest episode of twentieth-century fantasy would be explained.

The cynicism of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact must have started an inner conflict in such a follower. This would be likely in the case of Hess, who was known as an unrelenting foe of Communism. The various degrees of unprincipled co-operation between the Nazi and Soviet regimes down to the present would have exerted a great strain on his personal loyalties. And the possibility of further German-Russian collaboration on a still greater scale might have been enough to outweigh all previous party ties.

But quite as likely as a crisis of conscience, concern for his personal safety may have impelled Hess to abandon Nazi Germany. The "philosophy" of Naziism, tainted with exaggerated notions of race superiority, personal merit and human leadership, is particularly conducive to personal conceit, envy and enmity within its own ranks.

The flight of Hess—unless he was carrying out some incredible scheme hatched in Berlin, or unless he was lost—shows what cleavages can occur in the German regime even without comparable divisions among the German people. It publicizes how much more is going on behind the façade of dictatorship than anyone would dare to guess.

If in a time of military and diplomatic prosperity, with hopes of new conquests ahead and with additional countries to pillage—if at such a time, the leaders of the Nazi gang cannot stick together, what will happen when reverses instead of spoils have to be shared? The flight of Hess writes on the sky a warning to defenders of freedom: Do not listen to defeatists who imagine they can foresee the future.

He May Not Like It—

Daddy may not like the circus, but he goes.

He's promised Sonny that — report cards being what they ought to be: all A's and B's at least; and the dishes washed, dried and put away every evening for a month, and no cross words to little sister, and straight home from school every day with a half hour at the piano before going out to play, and the lawn cut each Saturday afternoon, and Daddy's slippers and newspaper ready beside his easy chair every evening, and early to bed without any arguments, and a little tidying up around the cellar to prevent Daddy's having to catch up with his winter's neglect of it, and no requests for extra nickels while Sonny saves up his allowance for the circus tickets, and the front walk kept neatly swept, and a number of other things done that Daddy hasn't time to mention but will look for as the days go by—somebody will go to the circus.

And Daddy will keep his promise. It will mean shaking himself out of a rut for once and having to acknowledge (but only to his own conscience) that it hasn't done him any harm.

Yes, Sonny, Daddy will keep his promise. For after all, how else can a man practice self-denial and have so good a time doing it? Daddy may not like the circus, but he goes.

A More Selective Draft?

Laymen in any field are bound to respect in a degree the experience of experts who are actually doing the job.

Therefore when Army professionals report that men in the younger age brackets have been found more available and more suitable for military training under the Selective Service Act, they state a condition to which that one-year training portion of the defense program evidently will have to be adapted. But the method of this adaptation need not and should not exclude older men from other types of defense service equally useful, equally arduous, and equally exposed to risk.

Officials close to the operation of the draft law report that due to deferments and physical requirements only 11 per cent of selectees inducted thus far have been above 30 years old. Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy draft director, has recommended legislation which would allow automatic deferment of some age group, probably leaving the selection to be made from men in their twenties.

If this action is taken there should be steps at the same time to open some other branches to those men over 30 who individually are able and free to serve. This might be done by raising the upper age for voluntary three-year enlistments in the regular Army, by organizing home protective forces in the war of aerial bombardment which often strikes far behind the lines, by drawing more men into defense industries, and by other methods.

Originally it was urged that selection from a wide age group would give opportunity to call upon a maximum catalogue of the specialized skills needed by the Army. Whether making the draft more selective as to age groups will leave it adequately selective in point of skills and deferments remains to be proved.

Aside from this there still are reasons for making extensive use of the maturer men. They have an awareness of what the present contest is about, which is needed for its contribution to morale, and they have steadiness, judgment, and skill which are too valuable resources to neglect.

Teacher and Builder

Any teacher who looks back on many years of teaching can take comfort in the contributions being made by his students; but when William M. Donald, "dean of Negro schoolmasters," looks back over his fifty-one years of continuous service recently completed, he should be able to see a work that shines like a light out of darkness.

For in the span of one man's working years Teacher Donald can recall himself as son of a slave struggling to get an education, holding little schools for his people in local Negro church buildings without school equipment, quietly and indefatigably teaching in one-room rural schools, until the other day in Enterprise, Alabama, he cleared his desk for the last time in a building containing modern equipment, staffed by a group of faculty assistants, and enrolling 400 pupils.

But the story between the lines is more than this. It is a story of the idealism and sincerity that must have gone into those years of service. It is written in the fact that five out of Teacher Donald's nine children are now teachers also, with the others holding equally responsible positions. It is told in the positions of trust held by many of the 10,000 children taught by him in these little Negro schools of the rural South.

Professor Donald, as an experienced educator, of course sees the great work still to be accomplished, the high illiteracy rate still to be found among adult Negroes of the deep South, the all too many poorly housed and ill-equipped schools in some rural regions; but it is hoped that he sees also the deeper interest in the Negro felt by many educators and public men, and the better-informed and more practical desire on the part of increasing numbers of Americans to encourage this gifted minority race of fellow citizens in their sturdy progress.

Just because the Navajos weave swastikas into their rugs and dimes have fasces on their reverse, certain people in authority in Europe shouldn't get any wrong ideas about the U. S. A.

A friend of ours from the Potomac Valley says he believes there's nothing more strikingly beautiful in the Spring than a Kentucky cardinal perched on a black limb of a wild plum tree in full bloom.

Our Readers Say—

"The Word of God Is Quick"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last week I heard Winston Churchill speak to his brave people and tell them that they must expect a long, desperate struggle with the Nazi hordes. He seems to reiterate that thought so much, as though resigned to the belief that it is God's will. But my thought rebelled—for the Bible tells us that "The word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword," and can we not add, or any Nazi engines of war. "In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," God can destroy all the power of the enemy, wherever it may seem to appear.

Is it not well to remember that it took but a very brief time for the Egyptian hordes to be drowned when they pursued the Israelites in the Red Sea? That it took but a very brief time for Vesuvius to pour forth fire and destruction when Nero proclaimed himself the Emperor of the world? That evil cannot usurp the power of good, nor mock His commandments and escape unpunished? Can we not expect right to win, and that right early?

By all means let us prepare planes, ships, tanks, submarines, submarine destroyers, and whatever may seem necessary, in great quantities, for as long as may seem necessary, that these may be used by an international police power when this war has been won by the democracies. But let us know that the same God that was with Moses and his people is with us today, just as capable of saving His people as He was then, and "that right early." God is omnipotent. Who can usurp His power or thwart His *good* plan for His children?

Thank you for all your splendid editorials and all the good work you are doing.

(MRS.) JEAN S. FREEDLANDER

Alhambra, Calif.

American Oil for Japan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Three years ago this month you published my letter in which I stated that "Japan's commercial structure, so dependent upon international good will, is too involved to be safe during the economic crisis she will face."

That statement is still true, and possibly that accounts for the fact that British and American oil companies sell all the oil and gasoline to the sons of Nippon they possibly can. At the present time the United States is shipping to Hirohito approximately 100,000,000 gallons of "gas" and oil, including aviation gasoline, every three months.

No sane person has any doubts as to the use to which that mass of petroleum products are put, especially when we realize that practically all of the motors in Japanese airplanes are of British or American make.

China has been waging an undeclared war for decency and democracy ever since the illegal seizure of Manchuria ten years ago; and for every British, Greek, Polish or Yugoslav soldier who has laid down his life in this present world struggle, ten Chinese soldiers have died.

This American-born Chinese girl, a Christian, finds it exceedingly hard to reconcile our "lip service" against aggressor nations with what we actually do by way of providing these bandit nations with the sinews of war. (MISS) CHIU CHUN-MUI

New York

ETDOTC?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are too many committees in this war: America First; Defend America, etc.

The tendency with so many differing ideas is to create antagonisms and under the circumstances all acrimony should be "included out."

Therefore, to remedy this situation, I suggest a committee to absorb all committees: "The Enough Tools Delivered On Time Committee."

Mr. Churchill says that all he needs is the tools.

Mr. Roosevelt has declared our intention to furnish these tools.

As honorary members of this committee I nominate the President, Congress, Labor Leaders and Industrial Managers and caution them all to take, very seriously indeed, the "honorary" portion of their membership.

As contributing members I nominate all those who are now living, or want to live, under democratic government.

The honorary members are all to have one idea—not profits, not wages, not political advantage, just the one purpose of making and delivering "the tools" on time.

Birmingham, Ala. R. W. SCUDDER

Which Way, Americans?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are now in a grave hour. We have advanced to a point close to the firing line, where we must go forward or submit to the attack. The time has passed when we can afford to indulge in dissension among ourselves. The Commander-in-Chief has now to make the decision, alone.

The President is our one man for this decision. He is the only American who can carry the country with him. In comparison with the Axis leaders, he has information for his guidance that is probably more complete and certainly more unbiased. In political experience and skill of maneuver he is easily a match for Hitler, Stalin, or Matsuoka. In timing of action he is a genius.

One thing only is lacking, a unity of public opinion. For our self-respect, for our safety, we must immediately close our ranks. A united will, expressed in support of his leadership, will double the world-wide effect of his decision. ROGER GILMAN

Cambridge, Mass.

Steam—for Production

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If all the steam let off through patriotic speeches could be collected for the production of defense materials, we would have something. Unfortunately the principles at issue throw the blame for delays on the other fellow. If labor, management and politicians are honestly for an adequate defense program, they should drop pretense, discontinue divided allegiance, and unite wholeheartedly for the common purpose to which we are committed. WALTER SONNEBERG

Philadelphia

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Still the Branches Fall

Down the Middle of the Road

The Battle of the United States

By Erwin D. Canham

What men call the decisive battle of this war has been constantly moving westward. Once it was the battle for Poland; and then the deadlock on the western front; and then the fight for France; and then the air struggle over Britain; and then the Battle of the Atlantic. But now it has become the Battle of the United States. For it is altogether clear that this war will be settled by the decision of the people of the United States.

That battle is going on. The people are honestly and deeply divided. A great many of them for some time have seemed to say that while they do not relish the prospect of getting into war, they would be ready to go to war if that action is necessary to prevent Britain's downfall. Another group, apparently a minority, seemed to object to American participation in the war at any cost. Some are not willing to commit themselves.

If it is true that a majority would finally go to war if such action alone can prevent Nazi victory and British ruin, then they need to be told when that moment has arrived. Responsibility for that information rests upon the British and American governments, which alone know the facts.

If a majority does not take the foregoing view, then it is time the British were told. For if the American people are not ready ultimately to go to war to insure that their aid of these months past will not have been fruitless, then the British people ought to know it before their sacrifices become greater.

* * *

American opinion is obviously in evolution. The problem is how far and how fast it is moving. It might be an historic tragedy to ask Americans for their decision on war participation too early. But it would be a far greater tragedy to deceive the gallant British people.

President Roosevelt is a great master of timing. Often he has waited for suspense to build up, waited until the suspense was almost more than men could bear. Invariably he has found that such waits were good political strategy. But he has never gambled for such high stakes before. He has never before chosen to wait with the fate of the world in the balance. Perhaps, almost before these words are dry on the printed page, President Roosevelt will have announced another stage in his policy. He may have taken another step in the Battle of the United States.

Very few Americans still believe that Britain can win the war without American participation. Most of them think that with the help of this nation, ultimate victory could be achieved. But the fateful decision still hangs fire. Why?

First, because the decision is of such overwhelming magnitude. People still hope against hope that there may be some other way.

Second, because the Germans have not committed any tangible act of aggression against the United States.

Third, because of confusion: many elements oppose our war participation for reasons not always honest, not always dishonest, not always patriotic, not always unpatriotic, not always relevant.

Fourth, because not enough Americans realize that their own ways of life are at stake and are challenged by a slave-based system.

Fifth, because a very able campaign by the shrewdest mental attackers and disrupters that this generation has ever seen is being directed against the American people. Other nations have felt the secret weapon. Now we are feeling it. And many are duped thereby.

* * *

Miasma and confusion, honest doubts and fears, lack of timely leadership, have all dominated American thinking in recent weeks. These are the casualty lists of the Battle of the United States. At the same time, many have fought on the side of ultimate freedom in this battle. They are a majority, if they but know it. So were the nations of Europe which have subsequently become victims and prisoners. The American majority which can really win this battle needs but to stand firm, to stand together.

The aggressor is already trying to separate the American people, just as he ate Europe artichoke-wise. That is the meaning of the intense confusion of recent weeks. Infiltration, penetration by a new kind of armored column has already begun. We are already being invaded.

Americans need only consider a few simple questions:

Do we want a constitutional representative government for our nation in which the rights and liberties of the individual are guaranteed?

Can we retain this kind of nation if the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans cease to be guarded by the fortresses and ships of another liberty-loving nation, and if they are dominated by totalitarian aggressors?

For Americans, the question has become a matter of American survival. Enemy action in this Battle of the United States has already partly blinded or blurred our own realization of these facts. It is a serious decision. But upon it rests the hope of a free world.

I Heard Big Ben

I heard Big Ben ring Sunday night. I had heard it before, once when I stood in the shadow of the clock tower in Westminster listening for the stroke of twelve that would bring the New Year in, and a hundred times when I passed it on my way to the Government buildings in Whitehall. I had heard it at close range, its sounds shattering the air of the bell chamber, as it struck the witching hour. But I never heard it ring more lustily than it did after the Nazi raiders vented their fury upon the hallowed walls that surround it. The bombers, for the time being, did damage the broadcasting apparatus, but the giant bell kept on dinning the hours even through the thickest of attack. And the next night I heard it over the short waves, bold and clear.

Big Ben is a product of Whitechapel. It has become the symbol of an empire whose shores are washed by the seven seas. But today it speaks the language of all peoples unfettered and free, uniting millions who now hear it by radio all over the world in tradition, in sentiment and in ideals.

Clustering round Big Ben are four smaller bells. These bells have a message of assurance, for the chimes are set to the following lines:

All through this hour, Lord, be my Guide,
And by Thy Power, no foot shall slide.

W. W. C.

The Wide Horizon

A Letter From Sweden

By Sydney A. Clark

A letter from Sweden seems, in these days, like a letter from Mars. One needs the mental equivalent of the new telescope on Mount Palomar even to see that once strong, prosperous country, and to summon a picture of that "average citizen" who used to be an artist in living, who must now be a cog or a lever or a drop of lubricant in the terrible machine of destruction operated by the Nazis.

Not so long ago we received a letter from Sweden, a letter dated December 5, 1940. It took months to reach us, presumably via Russia, yet it showed no signs of having been opened by a censor. Its style was free, frank, righteously wrathful at the surrounding evils, but always notably generous in its comment. In fact the one quality that fairly shone from every paragraph was an abundant sympathy for neighbor countries which are worse off than Sweden. Such compassion is perhaps the finest by-product of war and makes its clear white mark against war's blackness.

A similar sympathy has brushed the surface of American thought, but most of our talk is still of avoiding trouble and danger for ourselves.

* * *

"In Sweden," writes our friend, and this is her chief lament, "we are not allowed any more to send anything but the tiniest amounts of foodstuffs or other things to either Finland or Norway. Mother and father are just now over in Finland. After much trouble they were allowed to take with them half a pound of cocoa and the same amount of coffee to four families. That was all. That makes things difficult. Last winter (meaning 1939-40) was, in spite of the awful threat from Russia, such a wonderful experience with all those trains rolling and rolling day and night to Finland with supplies of every sort. And here in Sweden every man, woman and child working and giving to those in need on the other side. Now we can do nothing towards anyone, hardly to ourselves, but keep smiling. And for Swedish people that is not the easiest thing.

"When and how shall all this end? In America you seem to think that when the question between England and Germany is settled everything will be all right, but we know here that that is only the beginning. Russia is only waiting and waiting for its turn, when the other countries shall have exhausted themselves, and then they will start over again. The Finns have never for a moment believed in any sort of peace. They are ever on the watch, and a terrible watch, worse than anything you can imagine, because they have neither homes nor food enough. I pray three times over: Help them if you can. Wherever you go and whomever you meet, tell them they must help Finland. It isn't quite too late yet."

* * *

Our friend, forcing herself to leave the subject of Finland's anguish, turns her pitying gaze in the opposite direction, to "Norway, working its way through all this muddle, also without food, without coal for heating, no one trusting the other, in a bitterness of mind, a stubbornness of soul, and a hatred that keeps the Germans constantly in perplexity, goading them also to greater harshness and severity. And the Norwegians were always so cocksure of themselves and their invincible mountains."

She is fair and not unkind in her gentle raillery at Norway's pre-war cocksureness. I saw this attitude in the summer of 1939, when I spent some weeks in Norway. A leading businessman in Bergen—to give but one instance—said to me with something bordering on irritation, "You Americans are victims of your own big headlines. You see a war behind every bush. I tell you, sir, there will be no war." If ever I felt unwilling to take advantage of a fine chance to say, "I told you so," it is in this case, for Norway's cup of misery overflows.

Our poignant letter from Sweden so fills my mind that I feel like apologizing for having introduced a few words of my own. Its ending is like the ending of a challenging dramatic play: "I am happy that The Christian Science Monitor has come regularly nearly all the time. It has kept us well informed. Still better, the Monitor has given me such a comforting sense that life is not all war and chaos, but at least somewhere on the globe people are still living their normal lives and enjoying things. But perhaps it will come to you, too. One never knows."

* * *

"It," that grim and awful thing, will undoubtedly come to America, even if, like Sweden, Americans manage to live "short of war." When it comes, and in whatever degree, may compassion come with it, as it has to Sweden.

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